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HOLY SHRINES IN KASHMIR

Shankaracharya Temple At Takht-l-Sulaiman Hillock Near Srinagar

Temple of Sun God at Martand, Kashmir
—Courtesy "The Kashmir Story"

TOLSTOY, THE RUSSIAN GANDHI

Exclusive Pictures On Pages 6&7

Shakespeare In Bombay

(BY PROF. M. U. MALKANI.)

I have been visiting Bombay almost annually for the last so many years as University Examiner in literature and drama and I daresay there is not a worth-seeing play or picture running in town that I don't see—in fact I see many not worth-seeing ones too in the bargain. And so I am wondering how I have missed the Theatre Group and its productions ever since its inception in 1943: the explanation evidently being that the Bombay University conducts its examinations in a season other than that chosen by the Theatre Group for its performances—and the loss is entirely mine. I have seen some of the best modern English plays from Pinero to Coward ably staged by local European Amateur Clubs and English Touring Companies both in Karachi and Bombay, but none of them has put up Shakespeare on the Indian stage. And so it was a pleasant shock to read that a group of Indian players was daring to perform Shakespeare's greatest tragedy of "Hamlet" in Bombay. Just as I feel that very few Indian writers can master the subtleties of English idiom, so also I believe that Indian speakers who can wield the vagaries of English accent are only a few more than the former. And so I must confess that I went to witness Shakespeare in Bombay with not a little scepticism. But I remained to admire this mixed Indian cosmopolitan group of artists—men and women drawn from all communities: Muslims, Parsis, Hindus and Christians, almost all speaking good English (but for the phrase "My Lord" which they pronounced as it is spelt and not "M' Lord" as it should be). and teaming together so harmoniously as to produce a work of art that any organization would be proud of

Triumph Of Acting

In response to the questionnaire by the Producer and Director Alkazi in the artistic play-bill, inviting private criticism from playgoers, I am making bold to write this public appreciation of the Theatre Group's "Hamlet", so that not only should the producers know the opinion—for what it is worth—of a writer and producer from Sind, but also that the people of Bombay who have with-held the play from public notice so long should value what they saw and realize what they missed. I shall condense the ten-point questionnaire into two main headings: the Players and the Proudction under which I hope to answer all the points raised. First in order of importance comes Hamlet the hero of the piece played by Alkazi the producer himself. I must say that starting with cynical apprehension, I was not impressed by the opening appearance and delivery of Alkazi. For one thing, he looked too short for my conception of that intellectual prince derived from Irving, Forbes, Robertson, Barrymore and Gielgud. And then his dialogues in the opening Court-Scene ending in the famous soliloquy: "Oh that this too, too solid flesh should melt". savoured quite a little of that renting and "tearing a passion to tatters", against which he warns the Player King in a subsequent scene. But then, as he gradually warmed up to the emotions of his part and forgot himself in the Prince of Denmark, his acting became sincerer in every scene, more impassioned, more convincing. His still more famous soliloquy. "To be, or not to be", was delivered with the most natural prevarication and apprehension inherent in Hamlet's character. But his vulgar rudeness to the innocent and devoted Ophelia—psychologically unwarranted as it has always appeared to me in the play—reached the point of barbarity when he hit her across the face, in the manner of modern movies. I wonder if that ugly stage-direction is in Shakespeare. (which, being a refugee professor who has left his library as a parting gift to Pakistan, I can not verify): but even if it is, Alkazi the producer should have had the courage to delete it and improved upon Shakespeare in the manner of Shaw Alkazi reached the peak of his excellence in that well-known scene with his mother, in which he starts with denouncing her most vehemently and bitterly, contrasting with the sheer heartfelt pathos visible in every muscle of his expression towards the end. proving that the actor could not only feel his part but almost live it—which however. is said to be dangerous. His portrayal of Hamlet's reigned "madness with a method", varying from light-hearted antics to the moving tragedy of his death, was a veritable triumph of the art of acting, which I have seen only one other Indian actor in English attain—Harindranath Chhatopadhyaya with all his minor drawbacks.

Supporting Cast

Whether the Queen or Ophelia is technically the heroine of the play, I shall take up the part of tender Ophelia first for consideration. To start with, I am sorry to say I was disappointed with Nergis Cowasji as being too lifeless and wooden. Even in the Chapel-scene when kneeling at the altar after Hamlet's rough handling of her, she has the opportunity of showing some pathetic, emotional histrionics (in the soliloquy beginning "Oh what a noble mind is here o'erthrown", and ending with "Oh woe is me! To've seen what I have seen, see what I see") she appeared flat and recitative. But then came the two scenes of her madness in which Nergis Cowasji more than surpassed herself by the verisimilitude of her abandon as a pretty little wild and deranged creature, sweeping across the stage with her mad movements and gestures. Mary Sethna as the Queen was consistent in her representation throughout; effective both as the dignified queen and the tender mother, her most powerful scene was as a repentent wife after Hamlet's rubbing in of her frailty to her deceased husband. The King of Hamid Sayani was another consistently satisfactory portrayal: regal of deportment and yet slyly scheming from beginning to end, he too attained his greatest moment when the villain is praying before his God after the mock-play contrived by Hamlet has "caught the conscience of the king." In his representation of Polonius, the fawning, designing, moralising courtier, William Lingford provided the only comedy touch in the tragedy, and we burst out laughing a few times as the old man rolled off his facetious speeches and ambled about the stage. Mark Robinson as Horatio fell short of my expectations not because of any defect in the actor, but because the part of this bosom-friend and confident of Hamlet seems to me to have been curtailed and made insignificant by the Producer. As it was, the poor actor could do nothing more than look stately and imposing more so than Hamlet himself; and if I were in charge of casting on the merit of bearing alone, I would put down Robinson for Hamlet in preference to Alkazi. Laertes by John Reynolds was too passive for this excitable character—except in his fencing bouts in which he appeared far more agile than Hamlet and should have killed him instead of being killed—but Shakespeare willed it otherwise. Reynolds played the role of the Player king also, fairly well. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, the pair of psycophant courtiers freely played by DeSouza and Al'Gomes, have always appeared to me contrasted characters, but here the producer presented them as parallel characters and I can't swear who of us is right. In any case, they are so redundant as to have been cut off in many recent London productions; and I wish the same had been done here to them and to some other minor characters, in an attempt at simplification and modernization of Shakespeare, which is the latest trend in Shakespearean production. The rest of the supporting cast really supported the principal actors and helped carry on the action of the piece quite creditably.

DHARAM YASH DEV WAS RECIPIENT OF ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME FROM LOCAL INDIANS WHEN HE LANDED IN MAURITIUS AS INDIA GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.

Setting And Decor

Coming to the Production of the piece, I was quite pleased with the condensation of Shakespeare's five acts into two, although I would have wished it were three, leaving two intervals in between to relieve the tedium of too many scenes in each act. Since the drop-curtain had to be lowered after every single scene for the modern purpose of changing the locale and properties, the passage of time between scenes was sufficiently indicated to enable the producer to end the acts after any suitable scenes. Instead of the usual smudgy painted curtains, artistic cloth-hangings in different pleasing colours were used for scenery (the court-scene having a large royal Dutch escutcheon affixed in the middle), the partings between the hangings serving as entrances and exits. The battlements-scene was a happy combination of these suggestive hangings with a realistic painted parapet-wall and back-curtain indicating the distant city of Elsinore. If I am not mistaken, this realistic device was not adopted in the only other out-door sea-port scene where the use of mere drapery is not enough to create the necessary atmosphere. The antique properties used in the various scenes were chosen with due regard to the period of the play—only, they were too few, and the same pieces of furniture were being used in different apartments of the palace with some alterations in arrangement that could not escape an observant eye. I must really compliment Deryck Jefferies for all this that comes under setting and decor, and also for his lighting effects. Although he is supposed to play the second fiddle in production, he plays it jolly well. The battlement scenes in particular were masterpieces of lighting manipulation: with the distant city enveloped in a vague blue mist, and a circle of light surrounding and moving about the lantern in the actor's hand, and the rest of the stage in darkness. The controversial question about the Ghost's corporal appearance on the stage was finely solved by representing him only as a large circle of green light cast on the hangings, from behind which his funeral voice was emanating. The lighting in the final scene of "multitudinous murders" was also effectively managed, as, death after death, the lights were gradually switched off, finally leaving the stage in complete darkness at the death of Hamlet, but for a single taper glimmering behind his dead body. Yet, I have one big fault to find with Jefferies in the matter of his lighting; he was using one middle top arc-light too frequently throughout the play, leaving both the sides of the stage in obscurity. Arc-lights were all right when he wanted to focus our attention on single characters at a time, but in many scenes in the palace-hall where all the courtiers were assembled and a general dialogue was going on. a flood-light (or all lights on) should have filled the whole stage and made all the actors visible and audible. I often found Alkazi leaving his corner position, taking the middle of the stage under the light to make his facial expression visible during a speech, and stepping back to his dark corner after the speech was over. I thought the costumes designed by Roshan Alkazi quite in keeping with the time and place of the piece, but that the "tights" of Laertes were a little too obscenely tight, and the get-up of Guildenstern was too shabby for a courtier. The make-up by Czarina Sayani was quite convincing and I suppose I have nothing to say against it. As for the incidental music selected by Modi and Khambatta—specially the martial airs played in the intervals between scenes—it certainly enhanced the emotional significance of the play, without marring the audibility of the dialogue as it often does in many movies. In short, the Theatre Group's production of "Hamlet" at St. Xavier College Hall on Thursday, 23rd September, 1948, did as a whole, live up to the highest standard for such a presentation, and did produce a true interpretation of Shakespeare's intentions—whatever they were.

Finally, let me tell the play-goers of Bombay and specially the producers of this play, that I have written this review out of an old actor's sheer love for the stage and his admiration of this production. If, however, in the course of my criticism I have been too out-spoken or too harsh on any member of this excellent unit, I might assure them that I have done it with malice to none and goodwill to all. For, how could a stranger in a foreign city flatter or hurt the feelings of good artistes, not having the privilege of knowing any of them from Adam?

PATTER:

"HAME'S BEST"

By Asude

(Prnter, please: don't correct that word and make it "Home." It is really the same word "Home", only I prefer it in the Scotch dialect form "Hame." Why not say "Home" then? Why must I? "Anybody can say "Home." Few have heard the word "Hame" Exactly, That is why t nas to be used. Jai Hind, printer.

"East West, Hame's mest" or if you like to have it in Payne's aspidistra-anti-macassar style:

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home...."

I had often wondered in the past what drove Paine to 'oosen that bit. I do not wonder now. The answer is, for one who cares to have it, that Payne must have been having holidays. Holidays ram in that sort of sentiment to a man's system. If you have holidays not so wisely but only a trifle too well, you can't help wodelling like that when you return.

It isn't just a wheeze of mine. Once every year I hear that same sentiment exhaling from a hundred throats. They are the throats of the holiday-makers on the way back from holiday to home. You may or may not have heard them. Foxes who lose their tails do not boost the fact from house-tops nor whisper it in the streets of Ascalon.

The theme arises from the fact that the time when I expect to hear the same jeremiad is approaching. The Dusserah is almost here, and it brings in the longest vacation in some parts of the country. In Bengal, and Behar, and neighbouring areas, simple men will be turning over time-tables and Guides, airing, the suit-cases, and so on.

Just in case, you propose to add to the tribe, my advice will be the same that "Punch" gave to the young cub in a hurry to get married. Read on and think it over. You may be saved yet.

I have met quite a lot of these returning tribes on common junction stations, men, women, and children from distant corners of the country, on their way back to the home fires. The adults had a strange ecstatic look about their faces which could hardly be reconciled with the pathos one would expect for bidding good-bye to the beauty spots and being driven back to drudgery. It was the sort of air which a Viking would have when approaching the Valhalla of his dreams.

I have seen the same expression on the faces of cows back from the fields of an evening in the ploughing season. The halter in the case of the holiday cattle is usually held by the wives

Once I met a couple in a train,—a middle-aged couple.—who were making open love to each other in a fashion which was, positively oppressive. On a mild enquiry from others, I was told that they had started the exhibition when the train left Dehra Dun, and had been at it since.

Further investigations elicited the

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAYS HE WOULD MUCH RATHER HAVE WORLD PEACE THAN BE PRESIDENT. — TOO MANY BUGS IN THE CHAIR ?
"MORE THAN ANY MAN I KNOW NEHRU UNITES THE EAST & WEST."
—LORD PATHICK LAWRANCE.
(THANKS TO THE LONDON WEATHER)
KRISHNA

Between You And Me

BY "ME"

It was an evening in October 1934. The Bombay Congress session had just commenced, and in the huge "pandal" at Worli were thousands of men and women standing attention along with Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. K. F. Nariman. Up the flood-lit restrum was a sturdy figure, in flowing white robe, whose masive build and unkempt locks of hair reminded one of the picture of Shiv in Gangavatar. With Tambura in hand, he was rendering "Vande Mataram" in a resonant voice which reverberated throughout the "pandal". The whole gathering hung spell-bound to his lips, and at the end of the song raised loud cries of "Vande Mataram", symbolic of the voice of the resurgent India. The singer was Pandit Omkarnath, the "thunderer" in music world

* * *

Today, Panditji's friends and admirers are celebrating his Golden Jubilee under the presidentship of Dr. M. R. Jayakar and propose to present him with an address and a purse as a token of their affection and admiration. Irrespective of personalities and musico-politics of rival schools, Bombay has given the right lead in honouring an artiste. It is a welcome break from the old and neglected past when many an eminent artiste passed into oblivion, unsung and unwept save by a coterie of admirers and patrons. The late Ustad Alladiya Khan, whom Dr. Jayakar termed as 'Mount Everest of Music' and who loomed large in the music world for over a generation, was in the depth of penury in his old age. A public purse to him came too late, but better late than never.

* * *

It is to be hoped that the example of Bombay will be followed by the rest of the country, and the roll of honour will extend to artists and artists in all branches of art. It should not be the "pick and choose affair" of an esoteric circle, but should be a public honour to a public servant, who has done his or her best in the respective sphere for the country's art. In the changed context of free India, 'Durbari' and 'palace patronage' will gradually diminish, and the artiste will have to look to public patronage. This change presupposes that the artistes should consider themselves as public servants, true to art, their country and, above all, true to themselves. India is rich in its heritage of all branches of art, and a true artiste should add to it, and not dissipate it either by soulless virtuosity or by the modern craze for new-fangled stylisation or out-of-tune improvisation.

* * *

Pandit Omkarnath's early life has many anecdotes which will be good material for a thriller. Having lost his father at the early age of 14, he was a child of penury and had to eke out his living as a mill labourer. It is easy to conceive of a mill worker becoming a millowner, or of a village black-smith turning to be a factory owner. But from a 'Mazdoor' to become 'Sangeet Martand' is something out of the way. This is the achievement of Pandit Omkarnath, and incidentally strikes the key-note of his musical career.

* * *

As an youngster, Panditji was a good swimmer and had many a swimming bout in the waters of the Nerbudda. The music of the spinning jenny or the melody of the power loom could not hold him long. His haunting juvenile voice caught the ear of a wealthy Parsi gentleman, Mr. Shapurji Muncherji Doongaji of Broach, who took him out of the supplementary rations list of manual labour and transported him to the school of Pandit Vishnu Digambar.

* * *

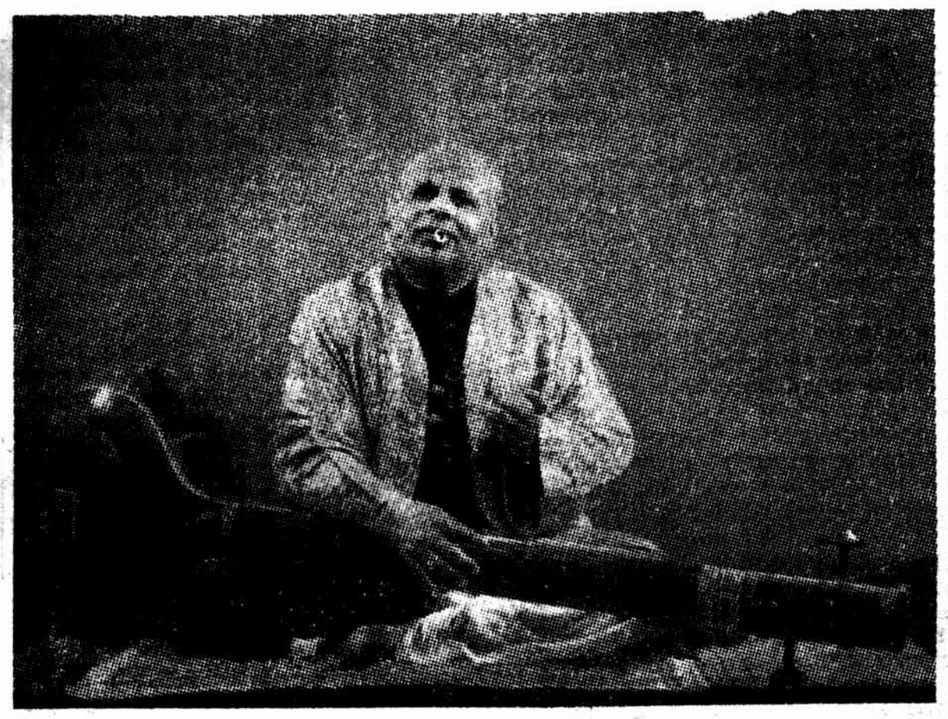
The association of Vishnu Digambar and Omkarnath became a big combine in music world, and the "chela" in time became his master's voice. Pt. Omkarnath's big asset is his voluminous voice with wide tonal range which gives a unique depth and density to his rendering. When I first heard him, I was under the impression that he was born with an extra sound-box or a loudspeaker attached to his system. Subsequently from my talks with him, I learnt that his voice was originally slim and feminine, and that it was persistent and systematic voice culture that brought about the transformation in his vocalisation. He proudly referred to the Swara Sadhana system of his master, which was a combination of vocal and yogic exercise in 'Siddha Asana' which gave volume and full fluidity to the voice.

* * *

The neglect of voice culture is the bane of present-day musicians. The system prescribed in schools is of the kindergarten variety which does not adequately develop latent vocal powers. Old-time Ustads had developed systems of their own to display the full force of the voice, which was a well-guarded trade and family secret. I have heard of an old master whose winter course of music lessons was something of an ordeal. Young kids, juvenile aspirants to the music art, were asked to get up early in mid-winter for voice culture. Big mud pots were filled with water overnight, and the juveniles in sparse clothing were asked to hug to them and practise their SARIGAMS in varying tempo. The shivering cold and bodily contact with those water pots are reported to give flexibility to their vocal frame which will stand them in good stead in rendering Tans and Alaps. It is time that the old system of the masters is adapted to modern needs and a scientific system of voice culture is evolved to help students of music.

* * *

Pt. Omkarnath's recitals are picturesque in their settings. With four Tamburas to back him and two accompanists to follow him, he becomes the centre of a 'Saptarishi World' of his own. His Alaps are sometimes models of voice modulation, with a wealth and variety of ornamentation in ascent and deseent. Essentially an impressionist, he spins and weaves picturesque imageries and often times creates "vocal illusions", pleasing to the ear but perplexing to the mind Tans flash out in vast array, and sometimes he adroitly gives "air lift" to his "shuttle Tans." Inscrutable are his ways, and he adds to the complexity of the picture by his flair for originality, surprise and shock tactics. Dramatically, he attempts a "body-line" bowling on his accompanists with a speed and flourish, to the merriment of the fans and to the utter discomfiture of the latter. His 'tour de force" in the finals sometimes becomes an one man's show, and he pulls the enthusiasm of the audience to frenzy when he falls on the "Som". Sometimes he plays the role of an aggressive batsman, and with his irrepressible passion for musical hits either scores a century or throws away the wicket. Either way, his is always a grand performance and his audience has a full quota of his hurricane hits and whirlwind strokes.



Sangeet Martand Pt. Omkarnath.

* * *

Pt. Omkarnath is a much discussed personality, and his music is provocative in a sense. The music world is full of feuds and clans, and does not take kindly to a gate-crashing artiste. Even in early days, while a popular section hailed him as a prodigy, there were others who considered him a problem. In his travels throughout India and European countries he has received wide recognition in all the capitals. In 1933 he attended the International Music Conference in Florence and gave a recital for two and a half hours, with his brother playing the Tabla Tarang and Jal Tarang. He had an audience with Signor Mussolini in Rome, who was said to be a class violinist. When he sang before him Puriya and Nilambari, the former Dictator called for a martial tune and Pandit Omkarnath sang Hindole, with all his militancy. Mussolini was captivated by the song and ordered Signora Alfredo Cassello, the Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, Rome, to get the tune notated. Panditji visited Berne, Geneva, Paris, Brussels and gave recitals before music circles. He was in London at the time of the First Round Table Conference and finished his tour with a recital at India House. After his return from Europe, Pandit visited Madras, C.P., U.P., Bengal, Punjab and Karachi and was the recipient of many addreses. He took leading part in musical conferences and the title of "Sangit Martand" was conferred on him. Strange as it may seem, Panditji has a big following outside Bombay and he has been lionised in Bengal and the Punjab.

* * *

Pandit Omkarnath's aesthetic appreciation of the 'Swaras' is something extraordinary. He believes that a musician should have a rich voice of extraordinary "reach and pitch" to stay in Swaras of high octaves, and not merely touch and go. According to him, the sex of a Raga or Ragini and the age should not be mere denomination, but should be fully brought out in 'Alap' and recital of the song. The masculinity of a Raga and the feminity of a Ragini should be demonstrable and convincing to the listeners. A practising musician should not merely play with Swaras, but should have spiritual communion with them as Panditji conceives them as Swara Devatas (Gods). This high objective of music is on a par with the yogic ideal of 'Nadha Brahman' as a spiritually liberating force, hardly realisable in this mundane world with all its limitations

* * *

Pandit Omkarnath believes in mysteries and miracles of music. He thinks that a high-force "Pancham" will break a glass. This is on a par with musical stories connected with Orpheus, Hanuman, Haridas and Tansen. Musical therapeutics was a well-known science in Medieval India and there is a famous work called "Raga Chikista" dealing with it. But the point arising from it is that one cannot have a high-force "Pancham" without a forcible "Madhyam" or a super-force "Shadjam". Pandit Omkarnath claims to have demonstrated before the late Dr. Jagdis Chandra Bose the influence of melody on plant life.

* * *

Panditji believes in the unity of the classic music systems of India, and declares that the line of demarcation between a Raga and Ragini arises from the emphasis on Rasas or sentiments. He opines that the Karuna aspect should be brought out in Nilambari, Bageswari and Thodi, the martial note in Hindole, Atana and Shankara, and the Shringara Bhava in Kamaj, Jinjoti and Tilang. The patterned arrangement of Swaras both in ascent and descent is according to dominant sentiments, and an artiste can easily bring them out if he does not indulge in vocal gymnastics or acrobatics.

* * *

Pandit Omkarnath is a stickler to the timing of the Ragas. He claims to be orthodox in his style. but his critics complain of heterdoxy in his methods. His "shakes", tremors, tremolos and vocal extravaganza are points at dispute. Panditji is not averse to adopt any device to bring out the full force of a Raga or Ragini. He believes that just as tremolos are adroitly used in Western music, Kampitha Gamaka" can achieve the same spectacular and impressionist effect in Indian music. He wants the Hindustani musicians to be acquainted with other classic systems of music, and

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Western Europe After Two Wars

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By Dr. J. F. Bulsara

A Revelation - - perhaps for the first time the Indian public is made aware of - - is contained in this article of the Hunger Winter of 1944-45 when people in Europe travelled miles to the country side in search of Food; the old who could not resist the privations died in large numbers so much so the vital statistics showed a steep death rate in the City of Amsterdam in particular.

AFTER leaving United States of America in the beginning of July, I have travelled through eight countries of Western Europe, viz. Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland.

I realise well that two months is too short a period to give an observer a clear picture of the mood, endeavour and aspirations of so many active and progressive peoples. I do not therefore pretend to give such a picture in these articles. I was however definitely interests in observing, as well as I could, during my short sojourns in various cities and sometimes the countryside, the physical effects of the last war, the attitude of the people towards a future one and their way of life. They are casual observations and I would give them out for what they are worth, thinking some of our younger men and women and the younger staff of our Embassies and Consulates on the cultural side may give us more sustained studies of the life, thought and cultural activities of the peoples with whom they have the good fortune to come into closer contact. For, I feel, our people will profit immensely by such closer contacts and sympathetic study and understanding of the peoples of Europe and America as much as of our oriental neighbours. In the course of my tour I have come across such social and cultural activities, such thinking and planning for social betterment, such experimental work in the conduct of educational, cultural and politico-economic institutions particular and sometimes peculiar to the genius of each people, that

Social Study

I have felt it would be a very useful and advantageous thing if we had a nucleus of a small staff trained to observe this aspect of the people's higher endeavour towards social betterment and spiritual progress, attaching it to each Embassy or Consulate in every important country. It would in fact be profitable for India to strike out a new path regarding the activities of the Diplomatic corps and personnel and establish cultural interrelationship between herself and other countries through diplomatic channels. It may enhance the prestige of our diplomatic service and make it more useful in a progressive world, which need not think in the old terms of spying or scoring an advantage or diplomatic success over rivals, opponents or friendly peoples. There also seems to be a general desire among the peoples of western Europe as in the United States of knowing more about so far unknown or less known peoples, and to exchange students and teachers or professors particularly in the field of social sciences.

It would be to our advantage of respond to this desire and explore possible avenues of such closer contacts by such means as of study and report at least on the various progressive movements and new educational and scientific developments through a section of the diplomatic staff, through specially appointed student observers, and through mutual exchange of professors and students from our various colleges and universities. Mutual exchange of hospitality between young boys and girls of various countries of Western Europe is taking place on a fairly large scale.

As one goes through the capital cities or metropolises of the various countries of Western Europe which were involved in the last World War, one hears a good deal about the removal of goods and articles from the country by the Germans, loot, plunder and wanton destruction at the time of flight, persecution and killing in concentration camps of the Jews, suffering through hunger of the people in the last months of liberation or reconquest of their occupied territories. It was for the first time that I heard in Amsterdam of the Hunger Winter of 1944-45, when people travelled miles to the countryside in search of food, removed all the timber from unoccupied or very old houses to be used as fuel, suffered unbearable cold; and the old who could not resist these privations died in large numbers so much so that the vital statistics show a remarkable phenomenon of a steep rise in the death rate of the City of Amsterdam in these winter and succeeding months, and what is more remarkable a steep fall in the next year even bringing the death-rate lower than good pre-war years, the explanation being that so many weaker old people and younger children, who could not resist the severities of life succumbed, that there was a lower death rate among those who survived because of their greater power of resistance.

Remarkable Phenomenon

The annual pre-war death-rate per thousand population was about 9 and it shot up to 18.4 in 1944-45 and fell to 8.8 in 1946 and 1947. A similar remarkable phenomenon was pointed out to me on inquiry by the Director of the fine wholesome vegetable and Fruit Market in Amsterdam, viz., that the average per capita consumption of potatoes in the metropolis rose from 82 kilograms per annum in 1939 to 270 kg. in 1942 and fell to 180 kg. in 1944-45 as the Germans took away large quantities of potatoes from the country to feed their own people and their armies. In 1947 it has come down to 111 kg. per head, because the potato is considered a food of the poor and is cheaper compared to other vegetables in European countries.

In passing, it is worth noting that most of the municipalities of Great Britain, the U.S.A. and cities of West-Europe maintain very good Public Relations Offices with proper staff as well as statistical bureaus, the statistical Department of the Municipality of Amsterdam also working as an agency for collecting needed or relevant statistical data for the central statistical Department of the country situated at the Hague, the seat of Government. It uses the automatic calculating machines with the punched card system and it is a Municipality with less than a million citizens to cater to. Fortunately there was not much destruction of property especially in the capital cities or metropolises of all the occupied countries, and cities like Rotterdam in Holland, Mons in Belgaum and those in Eastern France which suffered through one or two way bombardment, are taking advantage of the disaster that has befallen them by bold and far-sighted large scale schemes of town plannings reconstruction with a view to provide for the proper placement of industries in or out of the city precinets and convenient and comfortable residential areas, neighbourhood units and golden cities for the citizens.

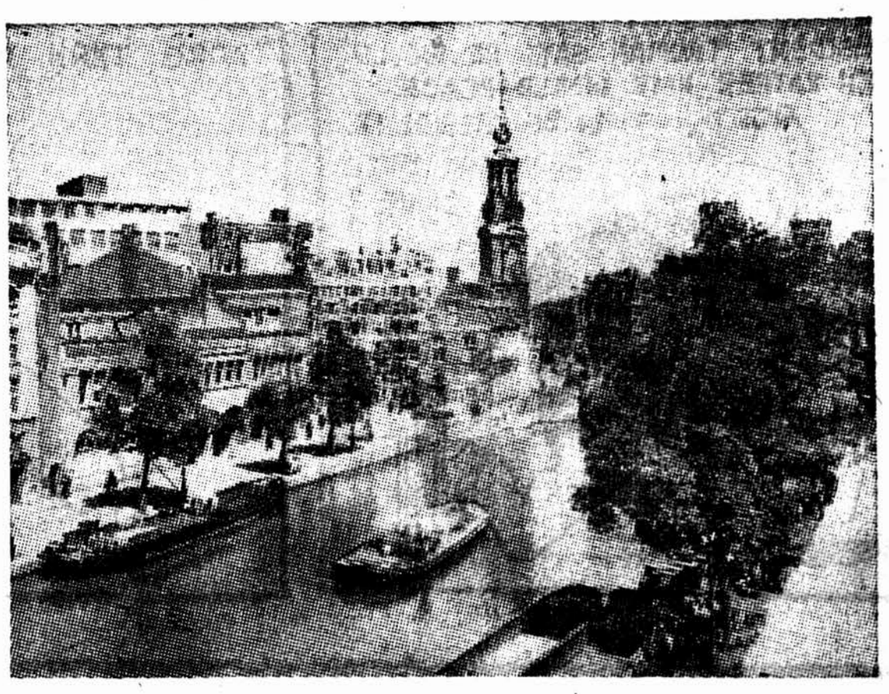
The magnitude and boldness of conception and planning can be understood from the fact that on the partial reconstruction of the totally damaged harbour, which forms a part or adjunct of the city of Rotterdam, the city has already spent 300 million golden (e.g. eq. to Re. 1-5-0) or about 40 crores of rupees and the entire programme is estimated to cost 1000 million golden (about 106 crores of rupees).

House-Building

The building of new houses was at a standstill almost in every city and the influx of population into larger cities from rural areas or smaller towns has been a universal phenomenon, though it has not been such an exaggerated feature in Europe as in India, which is much more agricultural and rural than any of the countries of Western or even Eastern Europe. During war, on an average there were fewer marriages and the postponed nuptials naturally took place in very large numbers immediately after War with two natural results. Housing became more and more acute and the clamour for housing rose in every city and town. The cry further intensified because of the inevitable much larger post-war birth-rate and the necessity of providing better housing conditions especially for the better and healthier upbringing of the children, who are considered an asset by the socially awakened and war-tired peoples of Europe as well as America.

Compared to what is happening in India, one finds much quicker and more efficient handling of the grave housing situation in western countries and this is especially noticeable in all the Scandinavian ccuntries, in Holland and in Belgium. Every country has its own ways of solving the problem of providing comfortable sanitary and suitable housing for single persons., couples, small and large families and the old and disabled. The systems have something in common and some features are peculiar to each country. It would pay us to send out some of our professional staff connected with Housing Schemes to study both the organisations built up to provide housing and the methods and materials of construction, for a good deal of research has so far been devoted to all these problems in the Scandinavian and Benelux countries.

Mon. Raymond Foureau, Architect in charge of the National Society of cheaper Habitations and Lodgments, a governmental body with Headquarters at Brussels, showed me in the course of a day about six types of brick, concrete, pre-fabricated and mixed construction, some well tried some in an experimental stage, but all showing how much specialistic thought and research are devoted to the problems of housing in all these countries. Though housing is short everywhere, the Scandinavian and Benelux countries seemed to me to be approaching nearer their goal than most of the other countries. The research in construction of appropriate premises suited to the user, e.g. Hospitals, Schools, Public Buildings, single and appartment or community Housing has been outstanding in these countries and I was fortunate to see some of the finest examples of these and obtain plans of some.



SINGEL (CANAL) AND MUNT TOWER AT AMSTERDAM.

FLOWER MARKET AT BRUSSELS.

She: "I couldn't think of accepting you until you've done something really brave."

He: "Brave! Haven't I asked you to marry me despite the high cost of living?"

"Was your garden a success last season?"

"Rather! My neighbours chickens took all the prizes at the poultry show."

Coming U. S. Elections

(BY DR. ANUP SINGH)

SENATOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY, LEADER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE U.S. SENATE, WHO WAS UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED AS THE PARTY'S VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE FOR THE FORTHCOMING NOVEMBER ELECTION.

The forthcoming Presidential election and the "Russian Menace" occupy the American mind to the virtual exclusion of all else for the moment. The pre-occupation with the former will grow steadily as November when election day draws near. The party platforms may be now as heretofore, in the words of a Negro porter, "Not something to ride on but something to get in on," but there has generally been a difference in terms of the historic background between the Republican and the Democratic outlook. And even a slight shift in the American internal set-up is bound to produce repercussions both domestic and international. For today the United States, in the words of John Gunther, is the "greatest, craziest, most dangerous, least stable, most spectacular, least grown up, and most powerful and magnificent nation ever known."

Let us cast a glance at this background. The earliest political parties were the Federalists—supporters of George Washington, and the Jeffersonian anti-federalists—more solicitious for States' Rights. (It was this aspect of the Jeffersonian party, stressed by the South, which was the real foundation of the original Democratic Party, and which has all these years given to that party the support of the South). The clash during the very early days of the Republic was between the big landlords, merchants and money-lenders, and the numerous freehold farmers. After a vicissitudinous career, the two groups eventually crystalized into the present day Republicans and Democrats. Even at this early day the federalists (Republicans) dubbed the Jeffersonians (Democrats) "apostles of anarchy, bloodshed and atheism" And the Republicans of today are hurling against the Wallace variety of Democrats some equally pungent epithets.

Living On Lincoln's Glory

The Republicans emerged triumphant from the fratricidal Civil War, and from 1868-1900 carried all but two elections, and always with a military hero as their standard-bearer. It was Lincoln, the Republican, who liberated the slaves, and preserved the Union, and on his record, and the halo of the Emancipator's name, the Republicans long held their sway over the hearts of the people. By the latter part of the 19th century industrialized America witnessed an enormous increase in population, and new party alignments; and she entered, as a robust young nation, the arena of international politics. The neighbouring countries began to feel her weight and power. The Republican Theodore Roosevelt occupied Cuba and the Philippines, despatched America's fleet to the Far East and intervened in the domestic affairs of Latin America, and Woodrow Wilson the democrat sent American Marines to Haiiti, and long withheld recognition of Mexico, and joined in the blockade of Bolshevik Russia. So strong, however, was the reaction against these intermittent skirmishes abroad, and against all foreign entanglements, that Wilson the war hero and the father of the League of Nations, was tragically repudiated by his own people on that very issue. The Republicans reigned supreme from 1921-32, and America witnessed a resurgence of isolationism, an era of "normalcy" in the economic sphere, leading by easy steps to an economic depression that had world-wide repercussions.

Pendulum Swings Back

The pendulum swung back to the Democrats under Franklin D. Roosevelt. His dynamic and daring leadership captured the American imagination. His New Deal recast the domestic economic scene through control of banks, federal credit to property owners, relief to farmers, regulation of business, collective bargaining and social security. Roosevelt carried the election for his second term with ease. The sentiment against a third term was deep and wide-spread, and Wendell Willkie sought to dramatize the issue in a bold bid for the Presidency. But so great was Roosevelt's hold upon the popular imagination, more particularly among the lower middle class, that, defying entrenched traditions, he secured in 1940 27 million votes against the 22 million cast for Willkie. On Dec. 8th, 1941, America declared War against Japan, and Roosevelt gained the added power and prestige of a war-time President—prestige sufficient to carry him victoriously through the election to a fourth term, something hitherto undreamed of by the most ambitious candidate. But Roosevelt, elected on the theory of the danger inherent in changing horses in mid-stream, died in 1945, before th war was ended, and at the very outset of the fourth term, thus passing the mantle of leadership to Harry Truman. Truman had been selected by Roosevelt as his running mate in preference to Henry Wallace to appease the conservative elements in the democratic party.

The two problems that dominated American thinking during the war, and that dominate it today, are: What kind of America was to emerge from the combat, and, what kind of Peace would follow the holocaust? According to a Gallop Poll, 58 per cent of the people thought that jobs, or economic readjustment, would be the paramount and vital issue confronting post-war America. Nor was this surprising in view of the fact that before the war even the New Deal had failed to solve the crucial problem of unemployment, as between 1933-39 five millions remained idle. And America is profoundly exercised over the "Russian Menace".

HARRY S. TRUMAN EXCHANGING GREETINGS WITH THOMAS E. DEWEY, RIVAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Truman And Dewey

Once more Republicans and Democrats are bidding for power. Their respective candidates, Dewey and Truman, are busy eulogizing the virtues of their own parties and their splendid past records, and mercilessly flaying their opponents for their wickedness and dismal failures. The party conventions resorted to the familiar technique of band music, whooping, ranting and panting to generate the required enthusiasm for their candidates, and their torch-bearers rose with ease in some instances above principles into partisanship. Presidential Conventions in America provide, every fourth year, the biggest national excitement—greater even than the Big League contests of the base-ball season during normal times. As a European professor once said, they represent, "St. Vitus" dance, an epilectic seizure, a raving mob, a fit of intoxication, and a lottery"

Speaking very broadly, the Democrats since the later part of the 19th century are to be distinguished from the Republicans by their advocacy of greater Government control on domestic economy, lower tariffs, collective bargaining for Labour, and Internationalism, as against the traditional Republican stand for unrestrained free enterprise, high tariffs and Isolationism. In this generalization however, due allowance must be made for the fact that at times the Democrats have retained the high tariffs imposed by the Republicans, and have accepted their international responsibilities only reluctantly. And today Republicans also stand committed to low tariffs, collective bargaining, federal control in domestic economy, and to the support of an international organization. This domestic and international pattern is the legacy left by the long democratic regime of the late President Roosevelt. The Democrats are pledged to perpetuate this pattern, and Roosevelt's memory was freely invoked during the Convention oratory to galvanize and strengthen the weak and the faltering, and his name is the rallying cry in campaign.

Party Platforms

The 1948 Republican platform: Belief in minimum Government control, and in the competitive system as "the mainspring of material well-being and political freedom"; protection of workers and employers against coercion and exploitation, while recognizing the federal Government's responsibility in housing, conservation, public health, and security for the aged. But the Republications would vest the final control in the States. The Republicans promise "to end the infamy of lynching", and to abolish the poll tax that in practice disfranchises the Negroes, though neither the Republicans nor the Democrats lifted a finger during the recent Congress session to accomplish these laudable ends. In the international field, the Republicans promise to continue the Bi-partisan policy, support the U.N., "cherish friendship with China". They welcomed Israel into the family of nations, endorsed reciprocal trade treaties, while leaving the door open for high tariffs, and promised to "relentlessly pursue our aims for the universal limitation and control of arms and implements of war on a basis of discipline against bad faith".

The Democrats are also pledged to do all this and better. No wonder a somewhat cynical critic, after careful scrutiny of both platforms, envisaged the following as an ideal platform for 1952 on the burning issue of communism: "We favour a sound and prudent communism consistent with our free enterprise system and traditional American Liberties and imposing only such reasonable controls as are necessary to make a wise and conservative communist dictatorship fully effective". (Henry Hazlitt).

What are the Presidential prospects for 1948?

When the present writer left the United States immediately after the party Conventions, the Democrats seemed to be at a very low ebb, and

EARL WARREN, GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA, WHO HAS BEEN CHOSEN BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AS THEIR CANDIDATE FOR U.S. VICE-PRESIDENCY.

nothing so far seems to have reversed that trend.

The Democratic decline cannot be interpreted strictly in terms of record—that stands fairly high. The democrats waged a successful war starting with heavy odds against them, by mobilizing the entire resources of the land with unprecedented skill and speed. Over 63 millions in the country are gainfully employed, and the recent corporation profits soared to 17 billions after deducting taxes. In the International field, the Democratic leadership set up the United Nations machinery—howsoever inadequate as yet, and they have been able to check for the time being what in the American view was the ever-growing menace of Russian expansionism. The record is quite impressive as political records go.

Revolt Of Wallace

The answers to the riddle of Republican resurgence must be sought in other directions. The Democrats have been in the saddle for 16 years—which to the average voter seems too long for any regime. And the Americans instinctively long for a change—for beter or worse. Roosevelt, as a deft political wizard, cast an hypnotic spell over the people, and kept the dissident elements within his own camp in check, but Truman is anything but a magician. By his championship of fair and equal employment opportunities for the Negroes, Truman has forfeited the enthusiastic support of the Southern Democrats, a solid block steeped in racial prejudice. Labour, recipient of many benefits at the hands of the Democrats, is devoid of any integrated political philosophy, has never voted for any political party as a block, and will once again split its votes. That is also true of the Negroes, many of whom are likely to veer towards the Republicans in retaliation for the bigotry of the southern democrats. And the revolt of Henry Wallace, though not in itself so formidable, has definitely weakened the Democratic Party. Ironically enough, the same Roosevelt who during the war was eulogized for his ability to get along with Stalin, is now reviled as the author of the appeasement that inevitably led to the present impasse between the USA and the USSR. And Roosevelt and the Democrats have been assailed for seeking and welcoming the support of all the radical elements and thus encouraging the growth of the indigenous Communists for reasons of party politics.

Many of the Republican charges cannot be substantiated, and are irrational, but party elections are seldom won by rational appeals.

Will Dewey Step In?

Thomas A. Dewey is only 46. He achieved national fame as District Attorney of New York when he busted up many racketeering gangs. Since then he has been a successful Governor of the most important State in the Union, and has earned the reputation of being an administrator of extraordinary talents. He has performed the somewhat unusual feat of staging a comeback after having once been defeated in a Presidential race. The ultra-Conservatives and former Isolationists made a desperate bid for leadership during the Republican Convention, but Dewey out-manoeuvred them all. And sensing the present tempo of the people, he easily improvised the

(Continued on Page 22)

RUSSIAN WHO INSPIRED THE MAHATMA

TOLSTOY AMUSING WITH CHILDREN.

Leo Tolstoi's ideas as artist and thinker were formed in the period between 1861 and 1905. His great works give a faithful portrayal of old pre-revolutionary Russia. As Lenin pointed out "Tolstoi in his works succeeded in posing so many great problems, in rising to such articulate power that his works have taken one of the first places in world 'belles lettres'. The epoch of preparation for revolution in one of the countries oppressed by the advocates of serfdom stood out, due to the inspired interpretation of Tolstoi. as a step forward in the artistic development of all humanity." Lenin's articles contain a profound analysis of the great writer's work, revealing the grandeur and force of his talent.

Tolstoi belonged by birth to the upper aristocracy, but he broke with his class, with "all the customary ideas of that millieu, and in his later works hurled passionate criticism against all state, religious, social and economic systems based on the enslavement of the masses, on their poverty, on the ruin of the peasants and petty property owners in general, on the violence and hypocrisy which from top to bottom pervade all contemporary life". wrote Lenin in 1910.

Contradictory Work

Tolstoi's work is exceedingly contradictory. His writings express a passionate and outspoken protest against oppression and violence, against the Tsar, lardowners and capitalists; they contain devastating criticism of the bourgeois bureaucratic regime; they ridicule the courts and the church. On the other hand, Tolstoi gives false and worthless recipes: instead of active struggle against evil he calls for evangelical humility, nonresistance and aloofness from politics. He seeks for an answer in the "eternal truths" of morality, turns to the false sources of Christianity, Buddhism, Confucianism, turns away from the struggle for emancipation being waged by the proletariat.

Lenin pointed out that Tolstoi is ridiculous as a prophet disclosing new recipes for the salvation of mankind, but he is great as the exponent of the ideas and moods which were rife among the millions of Russian peasants at the time of the advent of the bourgeois revolution in Russia. Tolstoi succeeded in masterfully transmitting the mood of the wide masses of the peasantry, in describing their life and expressing their instinctive feeling of protest and indignation. Lenin called Tolstoi the mirror of the Russian revolution because he "amazingly lucidly embodied in his works—both as artist and as thinker and preacher—the features of the historical peculiarity of the whole first Russian revolution, its strength and its weaknes." The leader of the Russian revolution highly valued the critical element in Tolstoi's work and saw the distinctive feature of his criticism, its historical significance, in the fact that it expressed the collapse of the ideas of the widest masses in Russia with a force inherent only in great artists. According to Lenin, Tolstoi's works reflect "the great human ocean, stirred to its very depths, with all its weakness and all its strong points."

Peak Of 20th Century Realism

Western literature of that period knew no such great writer as Tolstoi, so firmly bound to the masses of the people. The work of the bourgeois writers of Europe and America was negatively affected by the decline of bourgeois culture, its separation from the people, its departure from realism.

Despite all the contradictions of his philosophy, Tolstoi was firmly convinced that art gains force only when it serves the interests of the people and is accessible to them. Tolstoi erred in swerving from the road of the revolutionary democrats, Belinsky and Chernishevsky, but being a great realist, he succeeded in reflecting in his work an event of world-historical significance—the brewing of the Russian revolution. Lenin plainly pointed out: "His world significance as an artist, his worldwide fame as a thinker and preacher, both one and the other, reflect each in its own way, the world significance of the Russian revolution". The genius of Tolstoi marked the peak of the development of 20th century realism.

Prophet Of His People

World literature knows no other writer who could depict human nature, almost imperceptible psychological processes, with such faithfulness and power. A national writer in the truest sense of the word. Tolstoi strikingly embodied the essential traits of the Russian people; a clear, broad mind, will power and character, a profound love of labour, inexhaustible energy, a striving toward happiness and freedom on earth. All his great works are imbued with these ideas, above all, "War and Peace", "Anna Karenina", "Resurrection", the folk tales.

"My favourite subject is the Russian people, the genuine Russian peasant people", wrote Tolstoi.

He retained a love for the Russian working people to the end of his life. He understood the psychology of the Russian peasant his life and his fondest dreams. He admired the endurance of the Russians, their perseverance and fortitude at work, their urge for justice their bravery in danger.

The great writer was indignant against authors who falsified the history of the Russian people, belittled their digniy and historical merits. On April 4th, 1870, he wrote in his memorandum book:

"I am reading Soloyev's History." Everything, according to this history, was outrageous in Russia prior to Peter: brutality, plunder, coarseness, stupidity, inability to accomplish anything....

"But besides that, in reading of how people plundered, ruled, fought, destroyed, one involuntarily comes to the question who plundered and destroyed? and from that question to another: who produced what was destroyed? Who and how fed all those people with bread? Who made the brocade, the cloth, the clothing and precious stones in which the stars and boyars paraded? Who hunted the silver foxes and sables which were given in gift to ambassadors? Who extracted the gold and iron; who bred the horses, cattle and sheep; who built the houses, the palaces, the churches; who transported the goods? The people live."

As a participant in the defence of Sevastopol, his first-hand observations convinced Tolstoi that the basic of the greatness and power of Russia lies not in the ruling classes, but rather in the labouring people.

He was amazed by the heroism and fortitude of the defenders of Sevastopol. The story, "Sevastopol in the Month of December," is a genuine hymn to the Russian soldier-hero, who modestly, unaffectedly, passionately loves his country and is ready to give up his life for it. "The main, comforting convinction" wrot Tolstoi "is the convictian of the impossibility . . . of anywhere undermining the strength of the Russian people.

"War And Peace"

The novel "War and Peace" occupies an exceptional place in the history of Russian literature. Tolstoi turned to the period of 1812 after the defeat of Tsarist Russia in the Crimean campaign and set himself the aim of showing the moral forces of the Russia people. The novel depicts the strength and power of the Russian people and at the same time gives a picture which exposes the representatives of the higher classes, the upstarts and careerists. It reveals the emptiness, corruption and stupidity of the high society of the period, shows nobles who in the midst of blood and battle are motivated by personal gain and sacrifice the national interests; it depicts the terrible calamities resulting from the quarrels and petty pride of chiefs, from the absence of a firm ruling hand.

The true hero of the novel is the people. In the rough draft of the work Tolstoi wrote. "I tried to write a history of the people." And further, "for a work to be good one must love the main, the basic idea in it; thus in "War and Peace" I loved the folk idea due to the war of 1812."

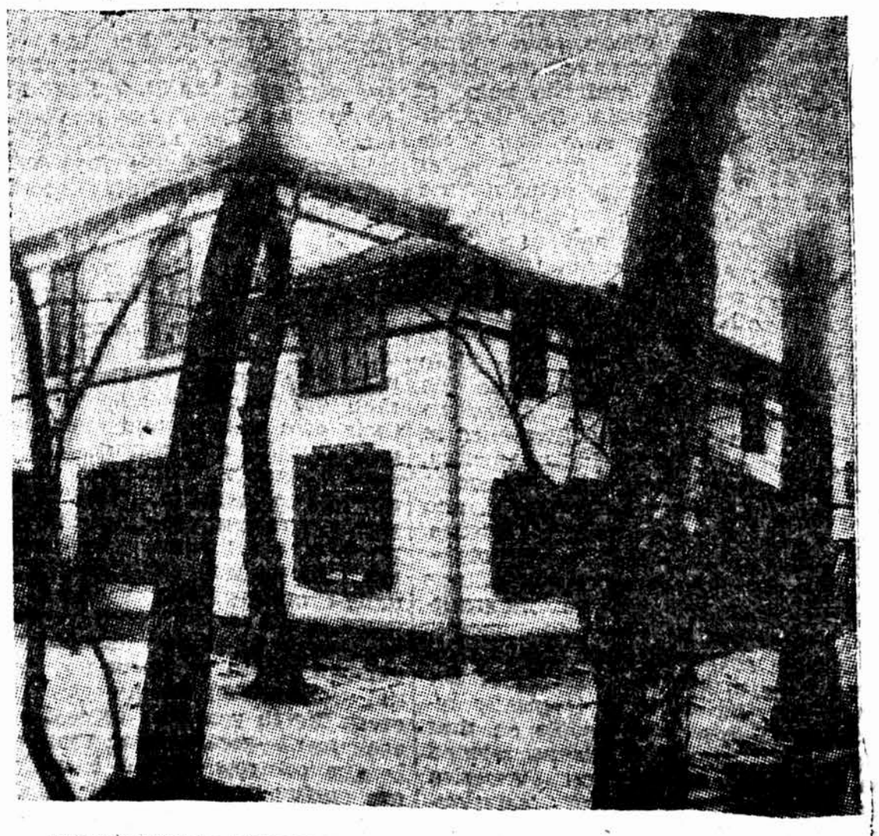
Tolstoi showed that the war of 1812 was a people's emancipating war. The folk idea pervades Tolstoi's entire great work. The author depicts the patriotic upsurge of the populace which from Smolenck to Moscow went off into the interior of the country upon the approach of the French leaving their belongings behind and destroying what could be destroyed.

And Kutuzov is dear to Tolstoi for the very reason that he is a Russian and the leader of a people's war. The genius of Kutuzov lay in his ability to understand the popular interests

TOLSTOY WITH HIS FAMILY AT THE DINNER TABLE.

the popular feelings in all their fullness, to merge with the striving of the people to resist the enemy.

However, the portrayal of Kutuzov also brings out the weak points of Tolstoi's philosophy. Tolstoi attributed to the great commander the qualities of an advocate of non-resistance and belittled the role of initiative and will-power in his character. He depicted Kutuzov not as a great strategist, but as a man lacking initiative, who



THE HOUSE PRESENTED TO TOLSTOY BY HIS FRIEND.

Leo Tolstoi's 120th Birth Anniversary

(By F. GOLOVANCHENKO)

One hundred and twenty years ago, on September 9th, 1828, in Yasnaya Polyana, Leo Tolstoi, the great Russian writer and patriot was born.

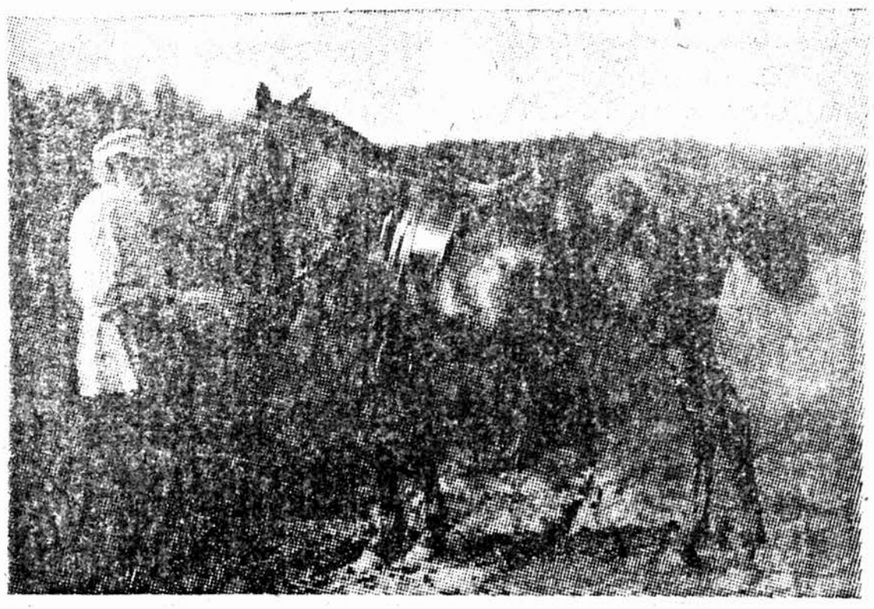
The name of Tolstoi is one of the most popular in world literature and is dear to the heart of Soviet people. In a conversation with Gorky V. I. Lenin once said about Tolstoi:

"What a rock! eh? What a colossus! There, old man, is an artist. And do you know what else is astounding? Before that count, the real muzhid (poor peasant) did not exist in literature... Who in Europe can be placed alongside him?"

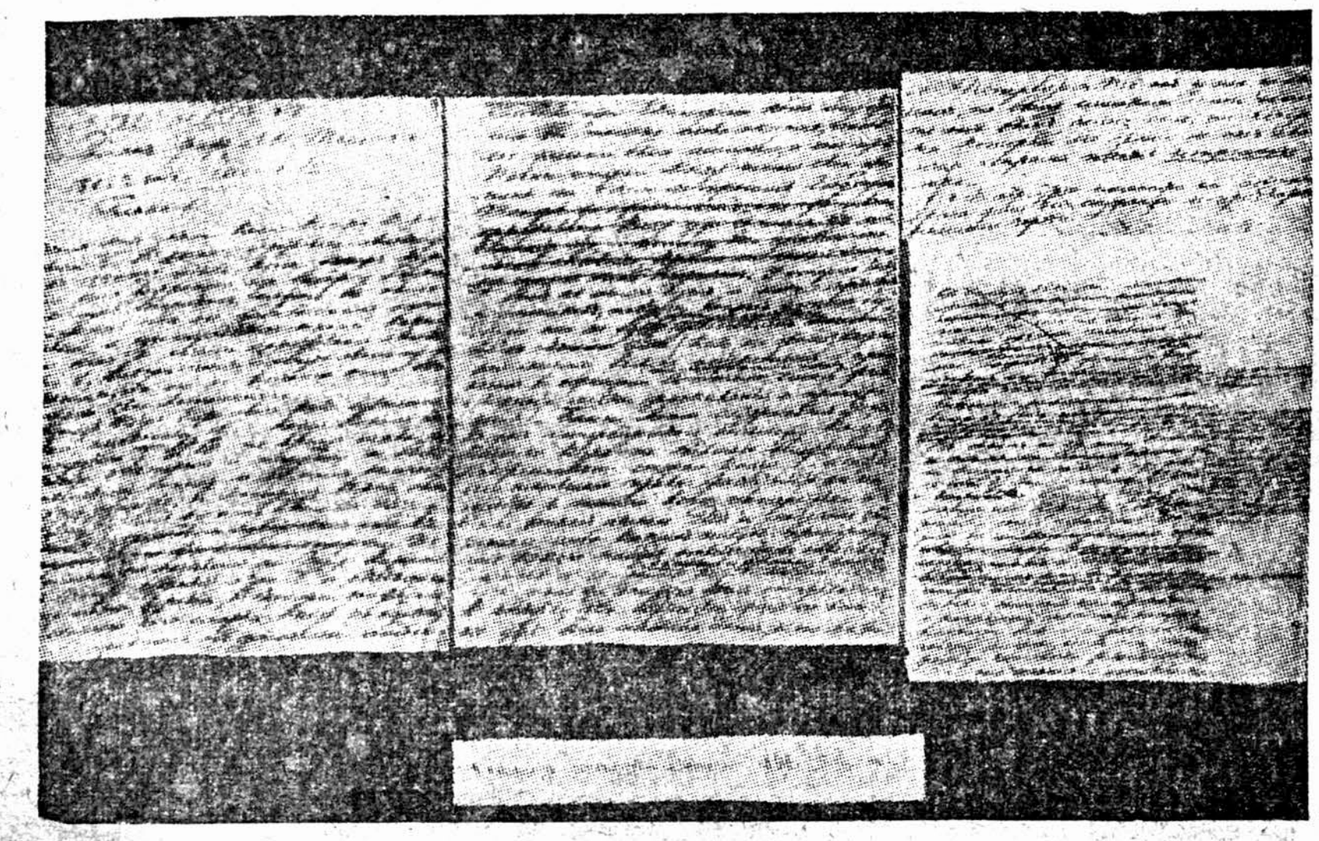
And he answered himself:

"No one".

Stalin placed Tolstoi's name among those who form the pride and glory of the Russian nation. India will remember Tolstoi as one of the inspiring forces of Gandhian philosophy.



TOLSTOY WITH HIS FAVOURITE HORSE AT THE FARM.



TOLSTOY'S HANDWRITING FROM HIS MANUSCRIPT.

beneved that in war everything takes place of itself, that all historical events are pre-determined by the powers above. This is fatalism and is foreign to the scientific understanding of the role of personality in history. Such an interpretation is in contradiction to the truth; it distorts the figure of the great commander, who, according to Stalin's profound analysis "brought Napoleon and his army to destruction by means of a well-prepared counter-offensive."

Not As Man Proposes

Even more strongly is fatalism personified in the figure of Platon Karatayev. This figure reflects the traits of the patriarchal, down-trodden peasant, but Tolstoi idealized these traits, admired them and tried to pass them off for the national character. Platon Karatayev reflects most strongly the reactionary side of Tolstoi's ideology. He is the personification of passivity, humility and non-resistance to evil. He is indifferent to everything about him, takes the good and bad in life the same way, trusts himself to God and rejects a rational solution of problems, holding that everything takes place "not as man proposes, but as God disposes". In this character is contained a clear expression of Tolstoyism, the birth of a blind, slavish principle against which the advanced representatives of the Russian people waged such a relentless struggle.

Folk Cudgel

The great writer, however, also portrayed the heroic character of the Russian people, which appeared so vividly in the Patriotic War of 1812 he showed that the Russian peasants did not submit to the enemy, that they declared a holy war against Napoleon and emerged victorious from it. Tolstoi called guerilla warfare a folk cudgel which indascriminately, regardless of tastes and rules, rose and fell, belabouring the French until it drove them from Russia.

Tolstoi is great in his criticism of the old world, a world of violence and slavery. He proclaimed idleness, exploitation, private ownership of the land, odious crimes. He declared that the capitalist and land-owning classes had no justification for existence in the eyes of the people and kept their positions exclusively by force, cunning and craft.

The works of Tolstoi are brilliant documents, exposing Tsarist Russia, the evils from which it suffered. "With his lips," wrote Lenin in 1910, "speak at the many millions of the Russian people who ALREADY hate the masters of contemporary life but who have not AS YET arrived at a conscious, consistent, implacable struggle to the end with them."

Tolstoi tore off "All and every mask" not only from the oppressors of his people. He described with all his immense power the hypocrisy, falsehood and bestial greed of the western European and American and Americal bourgeoisie When a certain American agency appealed to Tolstoi to help the Boer representatives "get into the good graces of America," Tolstoi telegrapned in reply: "The good graces of American can only consist in threats of war and I, therefore, regret that I cannot comply with your request."

In old Tsarist Russia Leo Tolstoi was persecuted; the synod anathematized him; his "wrings were forbidden In an article on the death of Tolstoi in 1910 Lenin wrotes: Tolstoi, the artist, is known to an insignificant minority even in Russia. For his great works to really become the property of ALL, we need struggle and struggle against a social order which has doomed millions and tens of millions to darkness, neglect, drudgery and poverty; we need a socialist revolution."

Indeed, only after the great October Revolution did the great works of Tolstoi, the artist, become accessible to millions. The name of Leo Tolsto has the love and profound veneration of all the peoples of the USSR.

In the years of the Soviet power 27.5 million copies of the works of the great writer have been printed in 59 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The true popularity of Tolstoi became possible only after the Soviet people, led by the party of Lenin and Stalin, had built up a free, happy life.

Tolstoi, the great artist, who gave such incomparable pictures of Russian life, such first-class works of world literature reflecting the grandeur and talent of his people, is dear to all their hearts.

TOLSTOY WITH HIS SON ALEXANDER AT THE PIANO.

Higher Wages For Student Nurses

The new training allowances for British student nurses, pupil assistant nurses and pupil midwives employed under the National Health Service offer a sound basis on which true student status may be built up. The basic allowance is now £200 (Rs. 2,650) a year for the first year student in general training—as against £145 (Rs. 1,721) before. Higher allowances are paid to second and third year students and to students in the special fields of tuberculosis nursing and midwifery. In addition dependents' allowances will be paid to help those with family responsibilities. These terms have been agreed on by the Nurses and Midwives Whitley Council, and came into force on September 1.

World Leadership

BY GEORGE ABBE

America has built a plane of streaming silver
That out of love and goodness flies abroad.
Its belly houses the smiling dream of a giver,
Rotarian or Legionnaire, believer in God.

Its turret guns are cleaned with oil of gentleness;
"For your protection" blazes in its star;
To symbolize eternal freedom of the press
It scatters implications of atomic war.

America's great lovers shaped the wings
With hands that said: "Your shadow caress the poor
Of Europe with this promise: If they sing
'America the Beautiful,' they shall endure."

Across a half a hundred countries its motors cry
Where, flung beneath, the steel America spawns
Shines tenderly in blossoming industry,
In humanitarian helmets, sagacious brawn
Of fleet and air armada come to dine
At brotherhood's table. There will be speeches and a prize:
People learn freedom: they can see
That frigidaires are wired to the Divine.

Back home, the poll tax lives, the Negro dies,
Accepted faults in cycles most benign.

—"Saturday Review."

How Nariman Became 'Vir'

(By P. R. Lele)

It is a truism in politics that he alone can be a dynamic leader who at any time captures the imaginary youth. Mr. Nariman had this quality in a very great measure. He first came into prominence in public life during the period which was marked by an unusual outburst of hostility between Hindus and Muslims on the one side, and Christians and Parsis on the other. When the Prince of Wales who subsequently became Edward VIII came to India, his visit was boycotted by the Congress. It was the year 1921, when Hindus and Muslims were fighting shoulder to shoulder against British Imperialism. Certain elements in the City of Bombay behaved towards some of the persons who had not joined the boycott but who on the other hand, took very active part in the welcome organized by the Government of the day to the then Prince of Wales. For two or three days, the City was virtually in the charge of hooligans of all communities. At such a juncture, Mr. Nariman came out with a public appeal to the Parsees not to forget their duty to their country and their brotherly relations with the other communities, who were far more numerous in this land than Parsees or Christians

Royal Visit Episode

About the same time, an incident occured in the Fort area. Some Anglo-Indians or Europeans, I forget which, trespassed into the residency of the Elphinstone College and assaulted a few of the students residing there. Mr. Meherally, who today is a very well-known figure, was one of the students assaulted. These students approached Mr. Nariman who took up their cause and appeared throughout the proceedings in the Court of Law as Counsel for the Prosecution. That case attracted public attention almost in an unprecedented measure. Mr. Nariman did not behave as a mere professional advocate. He put his whole heart in the case and the proceedings terminated in the conviction of the accused. It was not often that European or Anglo-Indian hooligans were brought to book. Therefore this conviction was held as a sort of triumph for the people. Mr. Nariman's name became well-known all over the city and he became a very popular man in the student world.

Entry Into Politics

During the whole of the year 1922, the City of Bombay was agitating for reform of the Municipal Electoral Law. Till then only the rate-payers and the graduates constituted the general electorate for the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The demand made on behalf of the people was that the tenants of the City be enfranchised. Under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms those who paid Rs. 10 or more as monthly rent in this City had the right to vote for the Elections to the Bombay Legislative Council. It was an anomaly that while tenants elected Provincial Legislator, they had no say in the election of city-fathers. The Association called the Municipal Reform Association of which late Mr. Joseph Baptista was the President bore the brunt of the agitation and among those who gave help in securing the Municipal vote to the tenants was Mr. K. F. Nariman. The first elections, in which the tenants participated, were held in the beginning of the year 1923 and Mr. Nariman was a very popular candidate for Girgaum (D) Ward. The Congress as such did not put up or support any candidates but when candidates who owed loyalty to the Congress got elected they formed a small party called the Nationalist Municipal Party in the Corporation Though the number of Members of this Party was small, the quality more than counterbalanced the paucity of numbers and with the distinguished Vithalbhai Patel as leader the Party was able to exercise in the Corporation a measure of influence quite out of proportion to the numbers. Relying on my memory I think that the number did not exceed a dozen but the names were almost all names to conjure with. Besides Vithalbhai, there were the late Mr. Tairsee, the late Dr. Vora, the late Mr. Bulabhai T. Desai, Devi Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Dr. M. B. Velkar, and Mr. Nariman. The late Mr. Vithalbhai had already made his mark in all-India politics. He was for a number of years a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council and thereafter of the Indian Legislative Council. But for the boycott of the Legislatures which the Congress dictated in 1920, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel would have been in the Central Legislature. In 1922-23, there were two parties inside the Congress. Mr. Vithalbhai was a spear-head of what is called the Council-Entry Party Otherwise called the Pro-Change Party. Almost all the Members of the Nationalist Municipal Party with the exception of Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Tairsee, joined the Pro-Change Party. When the boycott of Legislatures was lifted, the Swaraj Party, into which the Pro-Change Party had effloresced, had to put up candidates for the triennial elections to the Bombay Legislative Council which were due in November 1923. It was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Nariman should be one of the candidates. Many were the platforms from which Mr. Nariman addressed a reasoned plea to the audiences advocating the programme of Council entry. He was listened to with more attention and respect than almost any other speaker of the Pro-Change Party, except perhaps Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. In due course, the elections were held and Mr. Nariman was elected.

Nariman As Accused

When Mr. Nariman had the legislature as the field of his activities, he had not the advantage of the leadership of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. Mr. Jayakar, who was the Bombay Leader, was something of a Moderate, though he did not belong to the Liberal Party. And it was not a very pleasant task for him to keep youthful members together. Mr. Nariman announced that the three main objects, with which he went to the Legislative Council, were (1) the return to India of the banished Mr. Horniman (2) the extension of the Rent Act and (3) the exposure of the Development Department Scandal. The Battle of the Rent Act raged throughout the year 1924 and the section of the Swaraj Party, which was led by Mr. Nariman against the leader of the Party Mr. Jayakar, succeeded in securing protection to residential tenancies paying Rs. 80 or less p.m. as rent. The exposure of the Development Department scandal engaged him for well-nigh five years. The amount of time that he had to devote meant a great sacrifice of practice. The assiduity and acumen which he demonstrated in connection with this exposure won for him applause of the whole of India. The Development Department was till then a purely local affair; Mr. Nariman raised it to the All-India pedestal. The Government of India had to give their sanction to the prosecution of Mr. Nariman on the charge of defaming Mr. Harvey who was one of the Engineers of the Department. This prosecution arose out of certain statements made by Mr. Nariman before the Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the allegations made against the Development Department. Throughout the year 1927 Mr. Nariman had to attend the Court as an accused—the very court in which people were accustomed to see his face as an Advocate. Against him was pitted the veteran Criminal lawyer Mr. S. G. Velinkar. It was not impossible for Mr. Nariman to secure the services of Solicitors or Advocates, but he insisted on defending himself and he did it so well that the reports of the Criminal Proceedings in the Harvey-Nariman Case were flashed by the news agency over the country. This case gave Mr. Nariman all-India fames. In respect of Mr. Horniman it required a change of Governor for Mr. Nariman to succeed. It was in January 1926 that Mr. Horniman was allowed to land on the soil of India. Thus Mr. Nariman succeeded more or less in attaining all the objects that he placed before himself when he entered the Bombay Legislative Council.

K. F. NARIMAN AT THE BOMBAY CONGRESS SESSION.

Leader Of Youth

Mr. Nariman was acquitted in the case filed against him by Mr. Harvey. He had become so popular by then that when the youth of Bombay Presidency decided to organize a Conference their unanimous choice for the Presidentship fell on Mr. Nariman. He thus became an unquestioned leader of the youth not only of this city but also of this Presidency. When in the year 1930 he plunged into the Civil Disobedience Movement started by Mahatma Gandhi, his entry into that Movement meant that students in very large numbers and other youths were instinctively joining the Movement. The success that he attained thereafter in the political field was due mainly to the influence he exercised over the young minds. His career between 1930 and the day of his death is too well-known to the general public and I do not want to recount the same. The qualities of leadership that he showed are also well-known. He had a charm of manners. When he got up to address, the Legislative Body or a Municipal Corporation, or a Judge or a public meeting he had a very clear mind. In a Court of Law, he had the forensic manner. In the Legislature, he had the parliamentary manner. In a public meeting he had the gift of mass appeal. To the last day he retained his youthfulness and his ability to sway the young minds. When we were looking forward with expectancy to his fresh achievements in the local politics of Bombay and also in the wider politics of the country, the cruel hand of death suddenly snatched him away and a glorious prospect was thus cut off.

Was India Home Of Unicorn?

Fabulous Beast with head of a horse, hind legs of an Antelope, tail of a Lion, beard of a goat with one-horn set in centre of forehead.

(BY E. D. NICHOLAS)

In the centuries of superstition and imagination it was believed that only a virgin can catch a unicorn: when the beast sees her, it comes meekly to lay its head in her lap. If no virgin is in sight, then nothing can withstand the unicorn's ferocity....

A unicorn is a fabulous beast, with the head and body of a horse, the hind legs of an antelope, the tail of a lion (or a horse), sometimes with a beard like a goat, but always —for this is its main feature—with one long, sharp, twisted horn, set in the centre of the forehead. The name is derived from the latin "unicornis", meaning having one horn. The nature of the unicorn—at least its medieval version—is based on the Old Testament: The Hebrew word 'r'em' (wild ox) was translated by the Septuagint "menoceros," by the Vulgate "unicornis", and by the Authorised Version "unicorn" The "r'em" was a strong and indomitable animal.

In the books of the Old Testament there is no mention of its having one horn set in the middle of its forehead. This is an addition of the Middle Ages. But the belief that the unicorn exists is even older than the Middle Ages. The ancient Ctesias wrote about "wild, white asses in India, with one horn". From this horn, according to Ctesias, drinking cups were made: the best safeguard against poisoning. Aristotle—the father of modern philosophy — mentions the "oryx" (a species of antelope) and an Indian ox and ass—all as possessing a single horn. When India became a little better known—in the Middle Ages—the unicorn's abode was transferred to the dark continent of Africa. The origin of this widespread mythical belief is probably the rhinoceros or the narwhal with its long tusk. The combination of horse, lion, ox, ass and goat is obviously nothing more than a flight of imagination.

People have always been afraid of this product of their imagination, but also attracted by it. It could trample one down, but it was reassuring that a virgin could tame it. The reassurance found expression in innumerable works of art (particularly French tapestries) depicting a woman and a unicorn, when under the influence of the virgin, the animal is transformed from a ferocious beast to a symbol of peace.

Talisman Against Poison

It was also believed that from a unicorn's horn wonder cups could be made. They were made (probably of rhinoceros horn) and sold for fabulous sums, for he who drank from one was said to be immune to poisoning. Many a trickster made his fortune in this way in the days when people believed anything they were told. During the reign of Charles II of England drinking cups were adorned with unicorns — a talisman against poisoning. In France, as recently as 1789, instruments made of "unicorn's horn" were used at court for testing the royal food for poison. Another legend, widespread in the Middle Ages, says that when a drinking unicorn dipped its horn into a pool, the water became purified and sweet.

Today the unicorn is found on numerous coats of arms of many families. In the Scottish royal arms there were two supporting unicorns. A unicorn can be seen on gold coins from the time of James III of Scotland. In British heraldry of the present day, the unicorn has a place of honour: it is the left supporter of the royal arms. In the British Isles the unicorn seems to have a particular attraction. A film made some time ago in London was named "The Whit Unicorn". The unicorn itself played no big part in the film: it was only a souvenir given by the wife to her husband, but the title of the film was certainly one of the reasons for its success.

And so the circle closes: from Ctesias and Aristotle to present days. Mythology is undestructible. Banished from pseudo-science, it still holds a place in human imagination and love of the fantastic. And young girls all over the world may feel proud: once upon a time every fragile virgin was superior to the ferocious animal.

(copyright)

"We must hurry home to lunch dear. You see, my husband eats very little breakfast on Sundays. He's afraid of having a [illegible] in church."

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, October 16.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed today being a Saturday. In private Tata Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1505. Thereafter Defds. came down to Rs. 1500.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

The local bullion market today opened barely steady with principal operators offering their holdings.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 174/12 and declined to Rs. 173/13 on heavy selling pressure by some operators. At this level some scattered buying came in and silver improved at Rs. 174/2 while Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of Rs. 1/12 at Rs. 175/14. Teji Mandi rate was quoted at Rs. 2/6.

Forward business in Gold was commenced at Rs. 114/4 and declined to Rs. 114/2 on scattered selling. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114/14. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/8.

Later on there was unfounded rumour in the market that the Government could take some measures for Gold and Silver. At low level scattered buying came in prices recorded small improvement. Final quotations were as under:—

Forward Silver	174	6	0
Ready Silver	175	0	0
Forward Gold	114	4	0
Ready Gold	115	0	0
Sovereign	75	12	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Oct 16.

The local cotton market was fairly active today with moderate business Prices recorded some further improvement.

At the opening February was quoted at Rs. 588/12 and steadily improved at Rs. 590/8 on increased buying and short covering. Prices were steady at this level.

Later on trading was restricted and prices were steady around the level of Rs. 590. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. February	590	8	0
I.C.C. May	578	8	0
I.C.C. July	582	8	0
I.C.C. September	584	0	0

KARACHI MARKET

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

Cotton Sind NT 82 Punjab 289—F 90 FourF market steadier with business turnover of 15000 bales reported in November delivery Sind NT Roller at Rs. 80 to 81 and Sawgin 86. There were no exports. Cotton seeds Nt. New Crop Ready 8/4 October 7/13 steadier good demand export 23508 bags for Cutch Kathiawar and Cochin Stock Exchange State Bank 80 Orent Airways 19 Karach Electric 149 Three percent 1960 Loan 100/4. Market quiet

LONDON BULLION

London, Oct. 15.

SILVER Spot	47 pence
Forward	47 pence
Gold bars fine per oz	£8-12-3

LONDON WHEAT

London, Oct. 15

London Australian wheat bulk unoffered.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Oct. 15.

U.S. price of foreign silver 77½ cents.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 15

December	2.27 1/4
May	2.20
July	2.03 1/8

SAURASTRA MARKET.

RAJKOT, Oct. 16.

Rajkot Silver Asho 174/8; Rajkot Silver Magsar 172/6/3; Rajkot Sugar Magsar 95/12; Dhoraji Silver Aso 174/8; Jamnagar Silver Kartak 173/8; Wadhwan Cottcn Jeth 26/10 Wadhwan Sugar Posh 16/6/6.

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PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct 16.

The local produce market was steady today. There was routine business and prices were steady with little improvement.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 129|4, and after declining at Rs. 129|1, steadily improved at Rs. 129|9 on scattered buying and short covering. At this level some profittaking came in and the market declined at Rs. 129|4 and steadied at this level

Later on continuous buying improved Sastorseed at Rs. 129/10 and the market was steady at this level.

Groundnuts and Linseed were steady with little improvement in prices.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:			
Khandesh quality	36	0	0
Coromandal	34	0	0
Bold ready	35	0	0
Bold December-January	30	14	0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Ready	29	8	0
May delivery	129	10	0
LINSEEDS:			
Ready	27	0	0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	27	5	0
February-March	26	11	0
GROUNDNUT OILS:			
Read receipts	19	12	0
October	19	6	0
November	18	8	0
December	18	3	0
Linseed Oil	16	4	0
Castorseed Oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingelly	225 to 230		

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

Extra Big	115	0	0
Big	109	8	0
Medium	105	8	0
Small	102	8	0
October	36	13	0
January	31	9	0
March	31	0	0
Sugar Imported	1340 bags.		
Sugar Exported	7000 bags		

Italian Art Silk

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

	Rs.	as.	p.
150 D. Oct.	3	6	6
150 D. Nov.	3	6	6
120 D. Ready	3	4	0
150 D. Ready	3	§	§
20/22 YELLOOW SILK.			
October	26	5	0
November	26	5	0
Ready	26	6	0

TIN AND COPPER PRICES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

Tin Aso.	60	8	0
Copper Mars Aso. Delivery.	39	8	0

Pepper Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

Magshar	Rs. 202—204
Maha	197—199

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

For week ending 14th Oct.

	1948. Bales.	1947. Bales.
Bengals	1268	33039
Jarilla	—	—
Oomras	2596	20636
Dholleras	1379	1516
Broach	—	1000
Southerns	3332	1996
Sandans	—	—
Pakistan	98	—
Americans	—	1410
Egyptians	3392	726
E. African	7637	306
Other Sources	—	—
Total	19699	59594

FROM 1ST SEPT. TO 14TH OCTOBER.

	Total Bales.
1948	95,078
1947	1,78,715
1946	1.79,991
1945	1,01,375
1944	1.55,394

EXPORTS.

For week ending 14th Oct.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	280
Continent	3387
China	886
Japan	—
U. S. A.	739
Other Foreign Countries	504
Coast Ports	4841
Total	10537

FROM 1ST SEPT. TO 14TH OCT

	Total Bales.
1948	47,170
1947	10,588
1947	54,623
1945	18,535
-944	22,905
Export by rail from 1st Sept. to 14th October. 1948	67,902 Bales.
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1948 to 14th October 1948	1,63,657
Same period last year	1,40,703
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and mills in Bombay on 14th October 1948	7,81,846
Same time last year	11,66,284

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

	Today's price
American Telephone and Telegraph	24-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	24-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	37
Chase National Bank	36
Sinclair Oil	25-5/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	48-1/2
General Electric Co.	40-5/8
General Motors	62-5/8
Ingersol Rand	66-3/4
International Nickel	31-5/8
National City Bank of New York	38-7/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-1/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-1/8
Texas Corporation	57-1/8
Union Carbide New Stock	40-7/8
U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44
U.S. Steel Corporation Common	82-1/8
Western Union Telegraph	19-1/2

EIRE-U. S. COMMERCE TREATY

Negotiations Between Two Governments Begin

DUBLIN, Oct. 15 (Reuter).—Negotiations begun last May for a treaty of friendship commerce and navigation between Eire and the United States have been resumed, the Eire Department of External Affairs announced tonight.

It will be the most comprehensive measure Eire has undertaken with any country and in practice will give Eire and American ships most favoured nation treatment, including reduction of dues, in each other ports, while Irishmen and Americans would find it easier to transact business. It would also facilitate operation of Marshall aid which is on a loan basis to Eire.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 15

December	31.11+03
March	30.91—01
May	30.66—01
July	29.39
Middling spot	30.85

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 15

December	31.14+02
December highest	31.21+09
December lowest	31.09—03
March	30.95—01
May	30.69—03
July	29.37—03
October	27.42—05
Middling spot	31.95+02

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 15.

Karnak: Jan. 67.55—168; March 67.82—178.

Ashmouni: Dec. 48.24—56. February 48.65—53.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 15

Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£78 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	105 13/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 and after	104 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960-90	113 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	114 1/2
National Bank of India	33 3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7,229.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 15

T T London on:—	
New York selling	4.0275
Montreal selling	4.0275
Zurich selling	17.34
Stockholm selling	14.47 to 14.50
New York buying	4.0325
Montreal buying	4.0325
Zurich buying	17.36

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EXPANSION OF CEMENT INDUSTRY

Centre Allocates Increased Production Limit

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16, (A. P. I.): The Government of India have sanctioned the expansion of the cement industry to the extent of 930,000 tons, the capacity for each area being detailed.

Assam has been allowed the production of 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year, United Provinces 200,000 tons, Jaipur 100,000 to 150,000 tons, Rewa 100,000 to 150,000 tons, Jhana (Bihar) 30,000 and Baroda 100,000 to 150,000 tons. The Associated Cement Company have been allowed to expand their factory at Sevalia to produce 100,000 tons.

In addition, Dalmias for whom sanction was given for installation of two units of 150,000 tons capacity each in 1945, have now been given permission to utilise them against the above schemes or in some other place with Government's approval, as they could not utilise the original sanction. One of such units has been utilised against the Jaipur scheme (referred) to above). The location of the other unit has not yet been settled.

The actual production for the quarter April-June, 1948 was 3,74,753 tons and for the quarter July-September is 3,56,254 tons approximately. The slight fall in the production is mainly due to the lack of adequate transport facilities.

Cloth And Yarn For Export

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (U. P. I.): The following Press Note has been issued by the Ministry of Commerce:

Following the announcement by the Government of India of its revised textile policy on April 23, 1948, the class of export wholesale dealers was abolished, and the mills were allowed to sell cloth to any body they choose. It thus became unnecessary to issue 'A' or 'B' forms for the purchase of cloth and yarn.

The Government of India having further examined the position, has decided to re-impose control on the sale of cloth and yarn. Therefore, mills will be permitted to sell cloth and yarn for export only against 'A' forms to be issued by the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, or the Export Trade Controllers at ports. The new produre has taken effect from October 1, 1948.

HAPUR MARKET.
(From Our Correspondent.)
HAPUR, Oct. 16.

Yesterday's Closing Silver 167/7; Gold 112/4; Gour Fagan 9/14 to 15-1/2; Today's Silver Forward 167/13; Opened 167/12; Gold Forward 112/4; Opened very steady. Gur Ready 13/8 to 14/8; Fagan 10/0/3; Touched 10/0/9; steady. Shakkar 11/8; Crystal 37/8; Khandsari 28; Bardana Ready DW 128; Mangsir 155/4; October 128/4; Jan. 127/4; Wheat 25 to 23; Gram 14/4; Barley 14/4; Peas 13/4, Arhar 13/8; Moong 19; Urd 19; Sarson 24; Mustardoil 64/8; Oilcake 9/4; Cottonseed 14; Groundnut 16; Oats 11.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
LONDON, Oct. 16.

London's money market houses have experienced very comfortable conditions during the past week. Credits were in ample supply and enabled books to be balanced with ease. Although there were some large amounts of treasury deposit receipts to be met, these were spread fairly evenly over the week.

Banks were good buyers of short-dated bills.

Ease in credits was reflected in Bank of England returns. Active note circulation was reduced by nearly £2,000,000 and reserve in banking department now totals some £64,000,000 (enough to meet Christmas expension). credits were augmented by an increase of £9,500 000 in Government securities.

Applications for £180,000,000 worth of treasury bill totalled £269,420,000 of which £180,000,000 was allotted at an average rate of 10 shillings 2.09 per cent. Next week £170,000,000 worth of treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts of £50,000,000 maximum at five months.—(Reuter).

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER.
NEW YORK Oct. 16.

Previous Closing	31.14
Today's Opening	31.17
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	31.17
Difference	+3

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Ready	174	6
Silver Ready	175	12
Gold Ready	115	0
Sovereign	75	8

EXPECTATION.
Cotton Jarila Jan.-Feb. ... Rs. 590

NO EXCUSE TO POSTPONE FORMATION OF UNITED MAHARASHTRA

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh Says "City Of Bombay Is Ours" And None Can Amputate It

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Maharastra Unification Conference which commenced its two-day session this evening at Shivaji Park Dadar, gave a clarion call to the three and half crores of the scattered Marthi-speaking public to unite into one strong linguistic group with Bombay, the 'Urbs Prima in Indis', included in it.

The president and the Reception Committee Chairman in their addresses refuted the claim that Bombay was built up by capitalists and emphatically asserted that it was Maharashtrian labour which sweated for it and declared that they would spare no efforts to maintain the city in their Province.

Maharashtrian Congressmen, Mahasabhaite Socialists, Communists and all others sunk their political differences on the common platform of the conference to achieve their object of United Maharashtra Province.

Over 30,000 Maharashtrian men and women were present in the specially erected 'pandal' at Shivaji Park as delegates, guests and visitors while large number of people crowded the open space of the maidan outside the 'pandal' and heard the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee addressing the Conference.

The Conference passed a resolution condoling the deaths of Mahatma Gandhi, Sjt. N. C. Kelkar, Mr K. F. Nariman and Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received from all over India prominent among them being Mr Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. K. R. Firodia speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, and Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale.

Prominent among those who were present on the dias were Mr. M. R. Jayakar B. S. Hirey President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Senapati Bapat Raja Pratabsingrao Bhonsle Messrs Shankarrao More, L. B. Bhopatkar Keshrao Jedhe Nana Patil and others.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Chairman of Reception Committee welcoming Mr. Ramarao Deshmukh the President of Conference the delegates and visitors said:—

Marathas have been the first to defend the country and the last to succumb to foreign domination. By their history, they are the people who alone are entitled to call themselves a nation in India. In the past they fought the Moghul and Mahomedan, Potuguese and British. In resent times they have shed their blood and given a test of their valour in other countries and continents.

"Divided and distracted into four unnatural provinces under a foreign rule, voctims of the policy of divide and rule, the Marathas have rendered help to Democracy and Civilisation in foreign countries. How much more assistance are they capable of when the whole Maharastra is united and their natural nobility is allowed to grow and prosper in the cause and service of the Motherland?

"Let no one charge the Marathas with narrow provincialism and aggressive imperialism in the Indian Union. Such charges are deliberate lies and motivated by selfish interests of those who utter them In the heart of their utter them. In the know that such charges are not true. It is no fault to have history because others have no history, of anational character. It is a fortune. It is no sin to have tradition among traditionless people. It is a merit.

HERE AND NOW

'Now therefore, is the most propitious time to start unifying the so far unnaturally divided Manarashtra Now that peace is established, and there is no danger either internal or external and as the Deputy Prime Minister rightly emphasised, every trouble in the country can be ruthlessly put down with 'police action'. On no excuse, can the union of people of common language and common culture be postponed or evaded. It should be here and now.

"As we all know, a Linguistic Provinces Commission has been appointed for the purpose of determining such provinces and it is now touring the country. Shortly, we will have the pleasure of welcoming the Commission in Bombay. We also know, that a question of "including" Bombay in Maharashtra is included in the questionnaire issued by the Commission."

BATTLE FOR BOMBAY

"The presence of this question in the questionnaire is amazing. How does the question of "including Bombay in Maharashtra" arise? Is Bombay 'excluded' till now from Bombay Province that it is to be 'included' afresh? The question right as well have been pua as "should Bombay be separated from Bombay Province". If the question had been put in this way it would have expressed the exact meaning of what is meant and what it has led to.

"I cannot imagine that this unholy suggestion of Bombay being separate from Manarashtra has proceeded from the Dar Commission. I charge the interested persons with having prompted the Dar Commission to include the much hated question in theiir questionnaire. If we were to accept this suggestion of Bombay being separate from Maharashtra then simiar questions would have found place in the questionnaire, in so far as the cosmopolitan place like Calcutta is concerned. Calcutta is also a port and a place of international trade and Marwadi capital and we can easily imagine Marwaris claiming Calcutta for Marwaris!

"If that is accepted the Calcutta with a greater Calcutta if necessary, should be an isolated province governed from the Centre and similarly some extra prvoinciial committee may claim any other provincial capital also on the same grounds!

I request the Union Government to declare now and make a statutory declaration that the port which is in the Province belongs to that Province and will belong to that Province only in the redistribution of Provinces; and Bombay belongs and will belong to Maharashtra."

"Besides, I see that the scope of the Commission is only to "examine and report on the formation of new provinces of Andhra, Karnatak Keral and Maharashtra" four provinces only." I do not see any authority to 'examine and report on the poisonous idea of a new Bombay City State. Bombay's inclusion, or severence, as I call it has to be in one of the four states in the report and 'report and examine' can only mean Bombay as an integral part of Maharashtra.'

"Maharashtra can never agree to this amputation of Bombay: for Bombay geographically, anthropologically, historically belongs to the Province of Bombay.

"We have not to prove why Bombay should form part of Maharashtra. It is self-evident. It is for others who suggest that Bombay should be severed to prove why this unnatural division should take place."

We do not understand the cry of the capitalists of Bombay for an isolated province. Their trade, industries commerce, income tax, Nemeiyer award, Post, Telegraph, are all connected with the Central Government. bombay is not self sufficient" water supply comes from outside: food the same. Power for the industries also comes from outside. We do not think they can eat their capital in the shape of notes, bullion, shares and securities neither can they drink the same."

Concluding Dr Deshmukh said: When independence of the nation has been obtained shall Maharashtra be kept divided and robbed of her proper possession? Never! Never!!"

(See Page 15)

BARODA JAIL DELIVERY

BARODA, Oct. 15 (API)—Government of Baroda have released 254 prisoners from different jails since the inauguration of responsible government in the State on Sept 4.

The releases it is stated have been made in pursuance of Government's decision to release certain categories of prisoners with the advent of the reforms.

RAZAKARS STILL ACTIVE

Stray Armed Outrages Reported From Districts

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Oct. 16 (API): Isolated instances of Razakar activity continue to be reported.

In Atrafibalda District, outlying the Hyderabad City, six Razakars are reported to have been responsible for an armed dacoity on October 13, in which two persons, including a woman, were shot dead. Four Razakars have been arrested.

At Chincoli, in Gulbarga District, on October 10, Razakars are reported to have shot dead Mr. Apparao Patel, a State Congress worker who had been helping the police and military in their search for concealed arms.

Police sources here stated today that as the Razakars no longer wear uniforms, and are believed to be operating underground running them to earth has become rather difficult. To avoid any possibility of mistaken identity local Peace Committees are now issuing "certificates of identity" to persons who on investigation are found to have had no connection with the Razakar movement.

Meanwhile, in Secunderabad yesterday two persons described as Communists and alleged to have come in from the districts to contact the Razakars and other anti-social elements in the city, were taken into custody by the Secunderabad town police

FIRE BRIGADE'S ROLE IN SEARCH FOR ARMS

The police and military in their search for arms have found a new ally in the Secunderabad Fire Brigade. Fire engines are now being used to pump water out of wells in which arms are believed to have been dumped. Rifle guns, helmets, uniforms and bag-fulls of bullets continue to be recovered in this way.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO HYDERABAD

UDAIPUR, Oct. 16 (API): Mr. I. C. Jain has been appointed as the Chief Secretary to the Hyderabad State, it is reliably learnt here. Mr. Jain, who had come here as the Chief Secretary-Designate, Rajastan Union, left for Delhi yesterday to take up his new appointment.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH RAZAKAR PRISONERS

MADRAS, Oct. 16 (API): Razakar prisoners now in Madras will be taken back in batches to Hyderabad where their cases would be investigated by the Military Government, it is learnt here

At present there are about 4,000 Razakars who are being kept in the Madras Penitentiary and the jails at Cuddalore and Bellary.

RAJAJI VISITS DELHI MILITARY HOSPITAL

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16, (A.P.I.): His Excellency Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, visited the Military Hospital Delhi Cantonment, this morning

The Governor-General went round the hospital and saw the sick and wounded from Jammu and Kashmir and inspected the feeding and recreation rooms.

This Military hospital has a provision for 1,000 beds and receives casualties from the operational areas in Jammu and Kashmir, East Punjab and serious cases from all over India.

RAIDERS' ATTACK IN TITHWAL AREA

Enemy Suffers 150 Casualties

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16, (A.P.I.): It is now known that in their attack on October 13/14 on our pickets south and south-west of Tithwal, the enemy are estimated to have suffered 150 killed and wounded says a communique" issued by the defence Ministry.

Hostiles in the Tithwal area are continuing to shell our positions. The enemy fired 250 25 pounders and 3.7 howitzer shells and 80 mortar bombs on our pickets south-west of Tithwal.

In the Zojila area there was exchange of shell fire between our troops and the enemy.

Our position south of Uri was also subjected to shell fire. Thereupon our artillery went into action and silenced enemy guns in this area.

R.I.A.F. aircraft, giving close support to our ground troops effectively engaged known enemy gun positions and concentrations.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashvin Shud, 15, 2004.
Muslim: Zilhej 13, 1367.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 15, 1318.
Sunrise 6-33 a.m. Sunset: 18-15 p.m.
Hightide: 11-30, —.
Lowtide: 05-24, 17-39.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture followed by questions and answers, on 'Fate and Free Will', at 6-15 p.m., today (Sunday), at the United Lodge of Theosophists; Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. P. P. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Jupiter what it denotes Hinroscope", at 4 p.m. and Mr. Ghanshayamiji Pandit on "Muhurtas", at 5 p.m., today, at Bhartiya Fidya Bhavan, 85, Chaupati Road.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji speaks on "Dangerous Scepticism and a Curative" to English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, today, at 5-0 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Lecture by Prof. Rammurty, today, at 9 a.m., at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

HINDUSTAN LITERARY SOCIETY: Public memorial meeting to pay tribute to late Mr. Khurshed Nariman under presidentship of now Principal Aroch Rustamji Gorwala, at Bader Baugh, Balaram Street near Charni Road, today, at 8 p.m.

SHROFF AND COMMISSION AGENT KARMACHARI PARISHAD: Conference fo the Shroff and Commission Agent Workers, today, 12 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, will preside.

HANSRAJ MORARJI PUBLIC SCHOOL (ANDHERI): Will celebrate the "Parents' Day", today, from 4-30 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Shri Chimanlal C. Shah, member of the Constituent Assembly, will preside.

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION: Meeting today, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.), at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to mourn the untimely death of labour leader, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar.

A. I. R.

BOMBAY, Sunday, Oct. 17.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Ranjan Joshi (Gujarti Geet) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ranjan Joshi 8-45 Vilayat Husain (Vocal Music) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Bombay Sound News (in Gujarati) 12-0 p.m. Ranjan Joshi (Gujarati Geet) 12-15 Anang Manvata 12-45 News (M) 12-30 (G) 12-55 Gajanan Karnad (Vocalin) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Grace Calwell (Pianoforte) 4-20 J. L. Ranade 4-45 Sunderamma Raghaviah 5-0 Madhubhai Patel and Party. 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5145 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Kawwar Husain 6-30 J. L. Ranade 7-0 Zawwar Husain 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Thumriyan 7-30 J. L. Ranade 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Gajan Karnad 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 The Lener String Quartet 10-35 Bronislaw Huberman (Vicdin) and the Viennat Patlharmonic Orchestra.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-40 a.m. Instrumental Melodies 5-45 p.m. Dhareshwar Bhajan Mandali (Vocal Music) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
8-0 p.m. Madhubhai Patel and Party (Gujarati Folk-songs) 8-15 Dhareshwar Bhajan Mandali (Vocal Music) 9-0 Vilayat Husain (Vocal Music) 10-0 Vilayat Husain (Vocal Music) 10-30 Gajanan Karnad.

Bombay Ban On Weapons Extended

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has extended for one month, from October 16, his order prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons, corrosive substances or explosives in any public place in Greater Bombay.

Kaira Control On Arms

The order of the District Magistrate of Kaira, prohibiting the licenceholders of arms and ammunitions in the District from transferring arms or ammunitions amongst themselves without previous permission from him, has been extended for two months, from October 20.

MAKHAN SINGH TO BE DEPORTED

E. African Government's Action Against Indian Labour Leader

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

An order deporting Mr. Makhan Singh, General Secretary of the Labour Trade Union of East Africa, was served on him on October 5, according to a Nairobi report received in Bombay.

The order, which was issued by Mr. J. B. Hobson, Acting Member for Law and Order, East Africa, directed that Mr. Makhan Singh be 'detained in prison custody" while he awaited deportation. The Nairobi report said that in accordance with this order Mr. Makhan Singh was arrested on October 5 and taken to the Nairobi prisons.

The order of the acting Law Member stated that Mr. Makhan Singh had entered the Colony of Kenya from India on or about August 21 1947, and that on May 13 the same year, the principal immigration officer had deemed him to be "an undesirable immigrant." This view, the report said, was confirmed by the acting Governor-in-Council ten days later. The order also declared that Mr. Makhan Singh's presence in the colony was "unlawful".

MR. NARAINDAS BECHAR ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, October 14: As a security measure, Mr. Shahbuddin, Home Minister of Pakistan, has started "Fifth Column" drive against Hindus. Daily an appreciable number of Hindus are thrown behind the bars. It may be recalled Kanta Devi was arrested a fortnight ago in a "Fifth Column" drive stated by Mr. Shahbuddin. She will sail for India on October 17.

Mr. Naraindas A. Becher, ex-M. L.A. and Municipal Councillor, was arrested. The details and cause of his arrest are lacking.

WEATHER

Weather Summary

POONA, Oct. 16, (A.P.I.):

Following is the daily summary for Saturday the 16th October 1948.

Yesterday's 'low' over the east United Provinces and the adjoining parts of Bihar lies this morning over Bihar but is less marked.

Thunderstorm—rain has been widespread along and near the Coromandel coast and Malabar. There have been local thundershowers in Bihar and a few thundershowers elsewhere in north-east India, in the United Provinces, West Central India and the West Central Provinces.

Night temperatures were markedly above normal in the east Punjab.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 17TH:— Thunderstorm —rain will be widespread in the southern districts of South-East Madras and in Malabar. Local thundershowers are likely elsewhere in southwest Madras and in Mysore Bihar and sub-Himalayan Bengal. A few thundershowers may also occur in the south Deccan, the south Konkan and Assam and isolated. Thunderstorms over the region from the east Punjab and East Rajputana to Gangetic West Bengal.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:— Scattered heavy falls of rain may occur in the extreme south of the peninsula during the next 24 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA Oct. 16 (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st October 1948 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours I.S.T. on 16th October 1948.

Ahmedabad 100 76 0.1 0.3 0.1 BOMBAY 89 79 0 1.9 plus 0.5 Calcutta 91 77 0 67 plus 3.6 Cuttack 92 77 0 1.9 minus 1.6 Delhi 93 73 0 0 minus 0.3 Lucknow 83 70 0 0.7 minus 0.4 Madras 87 77 0.1 3.1 minus 0.2 Nagpur 93 69 0 0.8 minus 00.2 Patna 86 74 0.1 3.4 plus 1.8 Poona 91 70 0 4.7 plus 2.7 Shillong 69 5.3 0.2 11.1 plus 7.7 Sholapur 93 70 0 2.0 plus 0.2 Simla 62 51 0 0.9 minus 0.1.

DOCK WORKERS TO RESUME ON MONDAY

More Than 2,000 Working On Saturday

BOMBAY, Saturday. — Mr. P. D'Mello, General Secretary of the Dock Workers' Union told a reporter of this paper that dock workers would resume work on Monday. He said that some workers reported themselves for work, this morning, but they were not given any work by the Port Trust authorities.

An official of the Port Trust said that the Port Trust authorities received the letter of the Union calling off the strike late in the night and they could not make any arrangements for giving work to dock workers today. However, he gave an assurance that normal work would be started from Monday. He added that some labour might be requisitioned on Sunday. According to him, more than 2,000 labourers were working in the docks today.

Police Open Fire On Calcutta Dockers

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15 (API): The police opened fire in the dock area here this morning to disperse a mob of 600 dock workers who became violent in an attempt to prevent the loading of two cows on a ship which was about to sail out of the harbour.

The trouble occurred when labourers from a coaling dock, where the Greek ship "S.S. Maria" was being loaded attacked contractor's men thinking that the cows which had been brought for loading were to be slaughtered. The labourers started throwing brickbats at the ship despite the assurance of a police officer that the cows would not be touched as long as the ship was in the harbour.

As the men continued to be aggressive the officer fired two rounds from his revolver and dispersed the crowd. No one was injured and the situation soon returned to normal.

PORRIT ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

Official Of U. K.: Raw Cotton Commission

BOMBAY, Oct. 16 (API): Mr. J. T. Porritt, Vice-Chairman of the United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission, arrived yesterday in Bombay from New Delhi after holding discussions with India's Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy, and other officials of Ministries of Commerce Finance and Agriculture on the subjects of co-ordinating purchases of those growths of cotton in which both India and United Kingdom are interested.

Mr. Porritt declined to comment on the results of his Delhi mission except for saying that the "discussions were satisfactory."

While in Bombay, Mr. Porritt said, he hoped to expedite shipments of the 15,000 bales of Indian cotton recently purchased for the United Kingdom. He will fly to Karachi tomorrow morning 'en route' to London.

Tushar Kanti Ghosh For Madras

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16, (A.P.I.): Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, left for Madras by train today to attend a meeting of the press Trust of India.

CLOTH RATIONING IN CITY

Public Relations Officer (Rationing.) in a Press Statement says:—

Statutory rationing of cloth may be introduced in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District from December, 1948. In order to enable people to obtain rationed cloth after rationing of cloth is introduced, the Government of Bombay has issued the Bombay Cloth Rationing (Application and Inquiry) Order, 1948 under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1948. It applies at present to the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District. Under this order an application for obtaining ration documents for cloth is to be made in the prescribed form by the person concerned in respect of the persons who are residing in Bombay City or Bombay Suburban District since at least three months and who are likely to reside for more than six months hereafter. Such applications for holders of ration cards are to be given to the Rationing staff posted at the ration shops for the renewal of ration cards when the relevant cards renewed. Applications for residents in establishments, and for the persons who are not members of any Naval, Military of Air Force and who do not hold ration cards but receive rationed foodgrains from a Naval, Military or Air Force Authority are to be made to the Rationing Officer of the Ward or Area as the case may be.

It is illegal to furnish false information in an application made under this order for obtaining a ration document for cloth. The necessary notifications containing the above order etc. are being published in part I of Bombay Gazette extraordinary dated 16th October, 1948.

Ban On Import Of Rationed Articles

Public relations officer (Rationing) in a Press Statement says:—

In view of the revised food policy of Government and the introduction of monopoly procurement, the concession of importing rationed articles from non-rationed areas against the cancellation of coupons given to the cardholders of the rationed area of Greater Bombay is withdrawn. Consequently, applications for importing rationed articles, except by landowners for importing the produce of their own land, will not be accepted in the Ward Rationing Offices but cardholders who have already applied for import permits before the 17th October 1948 will be given their permits.

Investigation Into Death Of Todor Ristich

PARIS, October 16, (Reuter): Police today opened investigations into the death of 68-year-old Todor Ristich former Yugoslav Ambassador to Denamark, whose nude strangled body was found in his bath by his daughter, on the door of the flat at Chambery, South Eastern France, where he was found last night, was a note "the owner of this flat is away."

Ceylon Envoy For U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 16, (Reuter): Ceylon's first High Commissioner to Britain, Mr. G. C. Corea left today in the Queen Elizabeth for the United States where he is to be first Ambassador of the ne Dominion.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Corea entertained to dinner the British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin and other Ministers.

R. I. A. F.

TECHNICAL ENGINEERING BRANCH

Applications are invited for the grant of Permanent Commissions in the Technical Engineering Branch of the Royal Indian Air Force.

AGE LIMIT: 18 to 28 years.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates should possess one of the following qualifications:

(1) First or second class Engineering degree of a recognized Indian or Foreign University or its equivalent.

(2) First or second class Honours degree in applied Mathematics or Physics.

Preference will be given to candidates who possess additional educational and engineering qualifications.

Apply immediately personally to:

Air Force Recruiting Officer, Dhobie Talao,
BOMBAY 1.

AC 445

BAL SHIKSHAN NAGAR OPENED

Premier Kher On Need Of Children's Centres All Over Province

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I look forward to the day when it may be possible through co-operation between the Government and private philanthropy and organisation like yours and the Balkan-ji-Bari to set up, not only in Bombay but in many other places in the province, permanent children's centres where facilities will be provided for their free activities, their games, their reading for pleasure, their study of arts and crafts and the collections of specimens of their artistic and productive activities," observed Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, performing the opening ceremony of the Bal Shikshan Nagar today in Bombay. The Premier hoped that in the very near future it would be possible for them to bring into being at least one such centre which will be open to the poorest child in the land.

Bal Shikshan Nagar, is being organized under the joint auspices of the Shishu Vihar Mandal and Nutan Bal Shikshan Sangh.

FILLING THE GAPS

He continued: "I am fully conscious of the fact that burdened with the great and increasing financial responsibility of primary education as well as higher stages of Education, the Government has not so far been able to do much in the field of pre-primary education. That field has been left over mainly to private initiative and enterprise with such financial help as the Government has been able to provide." It is not altogether a disadvantage that some fields of activity should thus be open predominantly for public effort and voluntary service. Education, after all, neither is, nor should, ever become a close preserve of the State. It is something that is, on the one hand rooted in the culture and the psychology of the people and is, on the other hand, a developing and dynamic activity which ought not to be bound by the chains of a rigid system.

He promised that, consistently with its other obligations, Government would do all it could to help voluntary agencies in their special field of work.

He congratulated of the organisers of the Bal Shikshan Nagar, particularly Shrimati Taraben Modak and Shrimati Saraladevi Sarabhai, on the happy idea which had led to the organization of this Children's Town.

He said that merely trying to understand the child one should not forget the main task to train it, to prepare it for life.

He declared open the Bal Shikshan Nagar, with all its attractions.

LOY HENDERSON LEAVES FOR INDIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, (U.P.A.): Loy W. Henderson departed aboard the "Queen Mary" for England today where he will spend a few days and then sail for India to become the new United States Ambassador.

INDIA'S EASTERN AIR SERVICE

Government Decision On Scheme Expected Soon

MADRAS, Oct. 16 (API): The Government of India are examining a scheme to start an eastern air service to link India with Rangoon, Singapore and Australia.

Revealing this to the Associated Press of India in an interview today, Mr. Kurshed Lal, Deputy Minister for Communications said that a decision in the matter would be taken very soon.

The chief question now for decision, he said, was whether the agency undertaking the service should be purely governmental or a combined one after the manner of the Air India International.

Mr. Lal added that the Government intended to make the Air India International service between India and the United Kingdom twice a week instead of thrice a fortnight as at present.

RELEASE OF TELEPRINTER LINES

Referring to the increasing demand for teleprinters from newspapers, news agencies and business concerns in the country, the Deputy Minister for Communications stated that the Government were doing their best to cope with the demands. The Post and Telegraph authorities had recently released a number of teleprinter lines for the news agencies and newspapers. Teleprinter lines were also available for private business houses. "No doubt teleprinters are in short supply but efforts are being made to meet the needs of the renters as far as possible", he added.

Asked about the Government's programme for the expansion of the Post and Telegraph Department, the Deputy Minister stated that it was proposed to link the metropolises and the principal cities of India by wireless with a view to avoiding delays.

Referring to the expansion of the telephone system, Mr. Khurshed Lal said.

It was also contemplated to lay long distance cables, connecting important towns in India, to facilitate easy putting-through of trunk calls. The cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 18 crores.

INDIAN ENVOYS TO I. L. O.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16, (U.P.I.): The Indian Delegation to the second session of the I.L.O. Industrial Committee of Textiles, which will open at Geneva on October 27, 1948, will consist of Shree Kalipada Mookerjee Labour, Minister of the Government of West Bengal, and Mr. B.F.H.B. Tyabji, Charge D'Affairs, Indian Embassy in Belgium, representing the Government, Seth Shantilal Mangaldas (Jehangir Vakil Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad) and R. B. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla (India United Mills, Limited Bombay) representing employers, and Mr. S. R. Vasavada of the Textile Labour Association Ahmedabad, and Mr. Manek Gandhi, Acting Geneal Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay representing workers according to a press note issued by the Ministry of Labour Government of India, today.

TRUMAN ORDERS TRAINING OF RESERVE UNITS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, (UPA): President Truman today ordered the United States military defense establishment, "without delay", to organize and train all reserve units required for national security.

Tara Singh At It Again

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16, (UPI): "Pakistan cannot stand for long now. It is bound to break up. If, however it succeeds in organising a joint front of the Muslim countries, it may prove dangerous. But I do not expect this. It is too much for one to speculate what will happen after the disruption of Pakistan. Much depends upon the international situation. All big countries will take interest in the fate of Pakistan, for the world is now so small that no country can remain uneffected by the rise or fall of another country. So I cannot be sure of what will happen in that part of India now called Pakistan."

Thus observed Master Tara Singh presiding over the U.P. Sikh Conference which commenced its two-day session at Allahabad today

'Delhi' Crew Entertained

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The crew of H. M. I. S. "Delhi" were entertained by the Mayo Road Y. W. C. A. at an informal social gathering last evening. The Navy men enjoyed a series of interesting games arranged by the Activities Secretary of the Association. A programme or variety entertainment then followed in which several members of the crew also took part. A Manipuri dance item by Sarojini and Narendra Kumar, a flute solo by S/Lt. Biswas and a Malabar boat-song by the Malayalee ratings were the main features of the programme.

Mrs. Jacob, President of the Y. W. C. A., welcomed the crew.

KOREA SHOULD NOT BE LOST TO COMMUNISTS

Dr. Chough To Discuss Problems With Attlee And Bevin

LONDON Oct 16 (Reuter): Dr. P.O Chough, Special Representative and Ambassador at large for Dr Syngman Rhee, President of the Korean Government in the American- occupied southern half of Korea, said last night that he expects to discuss Korean problems with Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin within a few days

Dr Chough, who has arrived in England, visited the British Foreign Office yesterday and is leaving for Paris this weekend to meet UNO delegates.

"As soon as I return from Paris I expect to have discussions wth Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin", he told Reuter.

"We have no official status with the United Kingdom Government but it was felt that an official visit should be paid to Britain to express Korea's thanks for British support and sympathy to the cause of Korean independence within recent times.

"Our liberation was due to the Allied victory, and today Korea's problem is identical with that of Germany," Dr. Chough continued.

"There is an east and West Germany and a north and south Korea. There can be no hope of a unification in my country so long as Russia has designs on it".

"Russia undoubtedly wants to use Korea as a base for expanding Communism in the Far East," Dr. Chough asserted, adding: "If Korea is lost to the Communist camp, Manchuria and China might be lost too. If China is lost, then the whole of the pacific area will be under the hegemony of Russia.

"Democracy just cannot lose all this great area, and the importance of Korea as an integral part of democratic policy should be realised."

Polish Diplomatic Relations With N. Korea

WARSAW, Oct. 15 (UPA): The government today announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with the "Korean People's Democratic Republic."

A Radio Moscow report heard in London said Terneno Shtykov has been appointed Soviet Ambassador to Korea.

Stop Press

NOTORIOUS RAZAKAR CHIEF ARRESTED

HYDERABAD, Oct. 16 (A.P.I.): Babu Khan Alias Budoo, a notorious Razakar leadr of Regimental Bazar, Secunderabad, was arrested by the Secunderabad police today. Razakar leaders still at large in Secunderabad are reported to number 30.

KASIM RAZVI IN DETENTION IN C. P.?

NAGPUR, Oct. 16 (U.P.I.): There is speculation that Kasim Razvi, the Razakar Dictator of Hyderabad State may be in detention in this province.

SECURITY COUNCIL EMERGENCY SESSION ON PALESTINE

PARIS, Oct. 16, (U.P.A): The Security Council today prepared to go into an emergency session soon, possibly Monday in an effort to save the Palestine truce from collapsing as a result of the renewed full-scale fighting in Negev.

BARCELONA EXPLOSION

MADRID, Oct. 16, (Reuter): Fifty people were injured—26 seriously and 60 families lost their homes when fire caused three explosions in a chemicals warehouse in a working-class quarter on the outside of Barcelona today.

FLARE-UP IN HOLY LAND

Israel Rejects U. N. Cease-Fire Request

TEL AVIV, Oct. 16, (Reuter): The Israeli authorities tonight refused to comply with a United Nations request for a cease-fire in the Negev-Desert area of southern Palestine—Where the Jews had earlier announced an offensive to maintain communications with their outlying settlements. ,

A Reuter message from Tel Aviv states:— The Jews today clamped a news black-out on renewed fighting in the much disputed Negev Desert area south Palestine after announcing an offensive to maintain communications with their outlying settelements.

An Israeli spokesman said the fighting which did not mean a general resumption of hostilities in the Negev followed action by the Egyptians in fortifying their positions and trying to prevent Jewish supply convoys getting through—contrary to a United Nations decision.

An announcement said Jewish bombers made two attacks on Egyptian bases last night. Unofficial reports said their agets were the air bases at Gaza and El Arish and troops concentration at Majdal and Deersheba.

Heavy explosions were heard in Jerusalem today. In Amman it was stated tne Jews were believed to be blowing up Arab buildings in the southern parts of the Holy City.

NEITHER WAR NOR DEPRESSION IN 1949

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts, Oct. 16, (UPA): Roger W. Babson, who accurately forecast the 1929 stock market crash, predicted today that there will either be a war nor depression in 1949.

TRAVANCORE CABINET RESIGNS

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 16, (API): Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, Prime Minister of Travancore, tendered the resignation of his Cabinet to His Highness this afternoon at the Palace. The Maharaja has asked the ministry to continue in office till a new council of ministers is formed.

COCHRAN'S SOLUTION FOR INDONESIAN ISSUE

BATAVIA, Oct. 16, (Reuter): Mr. Meale Cochran, American member of the United Nations Good Offices Committee in Indonesia has submitted "his own proposal" for the settlement rof the Republican-Dutch complaint to Mohammed Hatta, Republican Premier, Antara the Republican news agency reported from Jogjakarta today, according to Dutch East Indies Agency Aneta.

Antara added that Mr. Cochran's proposal was believed to be based on the Renville Agreement signed by the Dutch and Republicans early this year. It is said to contain also points from the American-Australian compromise proposals of last June which were rejected by the Dutch.

It is believed Mr. Cochrana will return to Batavia after receiving the Republican Government's reply or amendments to his proposal which already contains Dutch amendments

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTER-DOMINION PACT

Two-Day Conference At Karachi To Commence On October 18

NEW DELHI Oct. 16, (API): The Commerce Secretary Mr. C C. Desai, Mr. Bhoothalingam of the Industries and Supplies Ministry, Mr. A. K. Roy of the Finance Ministry, Br. B. N. Bannerjee of the Commerce Ministry and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai are leaving for Karachi on October 18 for a two-day conference with the representatives of the Pakistan Government on the implementation of the Inter-Dominion agreement for the mutual supply of various essential articles, which was arrived at in May last.

The latest proposals of the Pakistan authorities that in regard to the supply of raw jute for India quotas would be fixed by Pakistan on a monthly basis is being scrutinised carefully here and this question will also be discussed during the forthcoming conference next week.

Bombay Government's Housing Programme

CENTRE GRANTS RS. TWO CRORES LOAN

Finance Minister Defends Levy Of Cess On Sugarcane

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

POONA, OCT. 16.

MR GULZARILAL NANDA, LABOUR MINISTER, ANNOUNCED IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, THIS MORNING, THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAD SANCTIONED ONLY A LOAN OF RS. TWO CRORES FOR THE HOUSING PROJECTS CONTEMPLATED BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WHICH HAD TO BE MODIFIED ACCORDINGLY.

Mr. V. M. Mehta, Finance Minister, categorically stated that the levy of a cess on the manufacture of sugar would not operate adversely either on sugarcane-growers or on consumers; for the full brunt of the levy would have to be borne by manufacturers only, and both the price at which cane was sold as well as sugar prices would be fixed by Government.

The House passed the Bill to levy a cess on the manufacture of sugar with the addition of minor amendments.

The Premier announced that the two Houses would be jointly addressed by the Governor, on Tuesday, with regard to the Draft Constitution of India. The Draft Constitution would then be separately discussed by the two Houses.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda then introduced the Bill to provide for measure to be taken to deal with and satisfy the need of housing accommodation.

DETAILS OF PROCEEDINGS

The Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act of 1948 came up for further discussion today. Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin, criticised the bill on various grounds. He said that taxing a section of the public ond spending the amount on the same section was not proper. The moneys realised must be spent for the general good of the agriculturists which included sugarcane growers. He wanted the amount to be a part of provincial revenues and subject to the approval of the legislature.

Mr. V. L. Mehta in a comprehensive reply to the debate categorically stated that the incidence of the cess would not fall either on the sugar cane grower or the consumer. But it would fall on the sugar manufacturers and only on them. Government would see to it that sugar cane would be sold at a regulated price to the manufacturer. This would prevent the incidence of the cess falling on the grower. Government would also regulate the prices at which sugar could be sold. This would prevent the burden of the cess being shifted to consumers.

"In this Province, there is not the slightest chance of the price of sugar going up", he said.

The Minister said that many of the suggestions and criticisms which had been put forth by the House would be useful to Government when the time came for allocating the proceedings of the cess to xarious uses.

There was a criticism that the cess would fall on the then occupier of a factory. There was nothing novel in this. There were similar pieces of legislation both in Bihar and the U.P.

The Minister considered that the cess would have no bad effect on the manufacture of gur. He revealed that when the proposed cess was under Government's consideration, they had examined the question whether in the interests of the general economy of the Province, a cess must be levied on gur also. They had concluded that it would be undesirable and had left it out.

The Minister also considered that the bill would not affect the relation between factory owners and sugar cane growers. As a matter of fact only six to seven per cent of the sugarcane required for factories was bought by the factory owners, the rest being grown by them. The position with regard to the supply of sugarcane was different in U. P. and Bihar. There with the manufacture of sugar, the manufacture of gur went out of action and left sugar cane growers to the mercy of the factory owners. Governments therefore, had to go in for the protection of the growers.

The Minister explained that all sugar cane used in a factory would not be subject to the cess but only the sugar cane which went into the feeding machines for the manufacture of sugar. Sugar factories in the Province had been making considerable profits. They had not imposed the cess earlier as that might have impaired the competitive cauacity of local sugar manufacturers in their relations to the manufctcure of sugar in other provinces.

The Minister said that it was wrong to say that the moneys realised from the cess should have gone into the provincial exchequer and be subject to the vote of the Legislature. The amounts expended would be open to the scrutiny of members though not to the vote of the House. This was a proper thing for the cess was levied with a special purpose which was to improve sugar cultivation in the Province, development of irrigated farming, the improvement of sugar industries and the improvement of agriculture in general.

The Minister said that the maximum cess of annas six would not be levied initially but only annas three per Bengal maund to assess the effect of the cess on the industry. The full cess would yield seventy-five lakhs

The bill was passed with minor amendments.

HOUSING BOARD BILL

Introducing the Bombay Housing Board Bill of 1948, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, said that the bill was a landmark in social legislation. It was the fulfilment of a high social purpose which Government had entertained for a long time. He was sure that all sections of the public and large masses in the Province would support the measure.

Mr. Nanda painted a harrowing picture of the living condition of workers in big industrial cities like Bombay and Ahmedabad during the last two decades. "Housing of workers was nobody's concern," he said. This acutely unhappy state of affairs naturally told on the health of workers, their morality and on industrial production in the long run. This was the position in the decades preceding the war and the problem had become doubly acute since then.

MAGNITUDE OF PROBLEM

Government was fully aware of this. It was wrong to say that Government did nothing to improve matters. It was more correct to say that what they had done had not been adequate. The four hundred tenements which Government recently constructed was one concrete result of efforts made in this direction. Considering the magnitude of the problem this was nothing much. Government had appointed a Housing Board which had embarked on a two and a half crore plan of direct construction. This would mean the building of about two thousand houses for every one crore of rupees spent at one house for every five thousand Rupees This amount was not adequate to meet Government plans in this direction. The original idea of raising a levy from employers or entrusting Municipal bodies to do their bit had come to nothing. The help of the Central Government in the shape of a loan of Rupees four crores had been sought.

When Mr. Nanada was speaking on this subject the Assembly sepoy placed in his hands the reply of the Government of India to the loan application. The letter intimated the grant of the loan but only for two crores of Rupees.

Mr. Nanda said that the plans which they had in view had to be modified according to the grant of this loan which was two crores less than what was asked for.

PRIVATE AGENCIES UNLIKELY

The Minister said that after considering all the angles Government had decided that it was not likely that any private agencies would undertake these schemes for due to the high cost of building material and other factors, the building of houses could not be profitable. But since houses had to be built Government had to do it themselves.

With this end in view they were conserving all their resources and cutting down as such building programmes as theatres and cinemas. They were also harnessing all architects, engineers and other technical personnel to work for the Government.

The Minister revealed that Government had already undertaken projects which would cost two crores and forty-seven lakhs. This scheme had yielded five thousand fifty six tenements in Greater Bombay and elsewhere. The tenements were already completed but for some which were in the process of completion

The Minister also said that many projects were under examinations, besides another group of eight thousand three hundred thirty eight were in various stages of completion but were expected to be ready during the next year.

CREATION OF AN AUTONOMOUS BODY

The present bill seeks to put an end to the era of housing schemes being handled by a Government department and creates an autonomous body with extensive powers which would enable it to pursue vigorously all necessary measures schemes and works in order to increase housing accommodation available to needy sections of the population. The Board will consist of a chairman and four members nominated by Government and holding office for three years. Its programmes and budget are subject to the sanction of Government and Government will also have powers to resolve any diffrences between the Board and other local authorities in the matter of the acquisition of streets and other open spaces. Except for these reservations, the Board will function as a completely independent organisation. It will take over the programme of housing from the Government department from the stage reached so far. The relevant assets will go to the Board which will also have the right to receive subventions from various sources.

The Board will have the power to borrow, issue debentures, invest funds arrange for accounts and audits, appoint its own secretary, a housing commissioner and other officers and staff. The present staff of the housing organisation will be transferred to the Board.

The Board will have the powers to acquire land for town planning and improvement schemes promote land and building development, levy betterment charges, make schemes for accelarating production of building materials, cheapening construction and arranging necessary research. It will also have powers to co-ordinate its own activities with that of any local authority and work in conjunction with the Central Housing Board or any similar agency of the Government of India.

GOVERNOR TO ADDRESS LEGISLATION

POONA, Oct. 16, (A.P.I): The Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh will address a joint meeting of the members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Council on October 19 when the Draft Constitution of India is due to be discussed. After the Governor's address the two Houses will break up to discuss separately the constitution. Discussion on the constitution will be continued the next day and the proceedings of both the Houses will be forwarded to the President of the Constituent Assembly.

It is learnt that this will be the first time that the Governor of the Province will deliver a joint address to the two Houses of the Legislature since the 1935 Act was enforced.

The Premier Mr. B. G. Kher also announced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today that the present session of the Assembly would come to a close on October 22.

Ambedkar Backs Maharashtra's Claim For Bombay

BOMBAY, Oct. 15 (API)—Dr. B. R. Ambedkar India's Minister for Law, has expressed the opinion in a statement submitted to the Linguistic Provinces Commission, that the demand for the reconstitution of provinces on linguistic basis should be accepted but the Indian Union's Constitution should provide that the official language of every province shall be the same as the official language of the Central Government

It was only on that footing—which was necessary to provide against the break-up of India's unity—that he was prepared to accept the demand for linguistic provinces. Dr Ambedkar said.

"A Linguistic Province produces what democracy needs, namely, social homogeneity" Dr. Ambedkar said. "The reason why in a heterogeneous society democracy cannot succeed is because power, instead of being used impartially is used to the detriment of another."

Coming to the question of Maharashtra Province, Dr. Ambedkar quoted figures showing its size and population, and said the figures left no dubht that Maharashtra would not merely be a viable Province, but a strong Province in point of area, population and revenue. He disapproved of the idea of Sub-Provinces in Maharashtra, which would be "a perpetual burden in normal times and a source of weakness in an emergency."

Replying at great length to several points made in recent newspaper articles against the inclusion of Bombay in the proposed Maharashtra Province, Dr. Ambedkar argued that Maharashtra and Bombay were not merely inter-dependent, they were "really one and integral" and "severance between the two would be fatal to both." "If the Commission can accept the arguments urged for the separation of Bombay from Maharashtra, it must be equally prepared to recommend the separation of Calcutta from West Bengal" Dr. Ambedkar said, because "The Maharashtrians can at least claim that they have supplied labour if not capital for the trade and industry of Bombay; the Bengalis cannot even say this."

pressed his support to the demand for a united Maharashtra province as one linguistic unit. He said that no "true Maharashtrian could have an alternative or other object, if the provinces in India were to remain a fact". Maharashtra has both a political and social history behind it. It ought to be one single state. Villagers from Berar and Nagpur divisions must have an opening to the seacoast. They should not and cannot remain land-looked. I accept the creation of Mahavidarbha province as a part of Samyukta Maharashtra only if transitional period makes it obligatory or necessary for us to create that province in order to facilitate the creation of Samyukta Maharashtra within the next 4-5 years.

C. P. MINISTER SUPPORTS UNITED MAHARASHTRA

NAGPUR, Oct. 15 (API): Mr. S. V. Gokhale, Education Minister, Central Provinces in a statement ex-

U. S. SHOULD REJOIN COMMONWEALTH!

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (U.P.I): A suggestion that the United States of America should rejoin the British Commonwealth was made by Mr. Cyril James, Principal and vice-Chancellor of the Mcgill University, Albany, while addressing the Convocation of the University last night

Mr. James said that the United States, like Canada, was "product of that British sea power which protected political institutions in this hemisphere from imperialism which engulfed democracy in the continental Europe and threatened its existence throughout the world."

He added: "It is a startling thought but I can assure you that the British Empire has changed quite a lot since the days of George III".

TRIZONAL ECONOMIC FUSION

BERLIN, Oct 16 (Reuter): Reports from Frankfurt said that General Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor in Germany, Gen. Lucius D Clay, American Military Governor, and Maj. Gen. R. J. Noiret, French Deputy Military Governor, talked for three hours on Trizonal economic fusion. Afterwards Mr Robert Murphy American political adviser, indicated that an agreement would probably be signed on Monday.

A Great Journalist Passes

DEATH OF BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN

Founder-Editor Of "Bombay Chronicle" And "Bombay Sentinel"

GLOWING TRIBUTES AT FUNERAL BY FORMER COLLEAGUES AND ASSOCIATES

B. P. C. C. To Hold Public Condolence Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday: It is with the deepest sorrow we announce the death this morning in Bombay of Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, founder-editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Sentinel", after a short illness. He was 75.

Mr. Horniman was admitted in the Marina Sanatorium on Monday for treatment of acute diarrhoea. His condition was reported to be worsening for the next two days and on Thursday afternoon he had an attack of convulsions. A few hours later Mr. Horniman lapsed into unconsciousness from which he did not recover. He passed away this morning at 4-30 a.m.

THE FUNERAL

The funeral ceremony of Mr. B. G. Horniman was performed today evening according to Anglican rites, and his remains solemnly laid to rest in Sewri Cemetery.

The funeral was attended by a gathering of the late Mr. Horniman's associates in journalism, and many of those who had been intimately connected with him in the early days of the national struggle. The funeral cortege left Marina Sanatorium at 4-20 p.m. and wended its way to the cemetery.

Feeling tributes were paid to the deceased by those who had known him both as a journalist of the finest calibre and a gauntless fighter for the freedom of his adopted motherland.

A COLLEAGUE'S TRIBUTE

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" whose association with Mr. Horniman goes back to almost the time of inception of "The Chronicle", said that Mr. Horniman was the greatest journalist of our times, and one of the sincerest and most faithful sons of India. Nothing would have pleased the deceased more than that his body should rest in Indian soil.

"Benjamin Guy Horniman loved India with a love that was greater than the love of many Indians for their country," the speaker said "He was loyal to his adopted motherland as few Indian were loyal to it."

Mr. Brelvi added that India won her freedom through the non-co-operation movement started by Gandhiji. But Mr. Horniman's crusade for Indian freedom could not be forgotten. He was a loyal friend of the downtrodden and the underdog, and of the dumb creatures of the world.

"No more loyal or better friend could be found," Mr. Brelvi concluded.

Recalling the early days of the political struggle, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, said that in the initial stages of the movement very few people were willing to come forward to participate in the struggle; even those who in later years were vociferous in the cause of freedom were afraid of joining the Congress. Horniman was one of the first to throw himself wholeheartedly into the fray. He was one of the three great Englishmen, the other two being Charlie Andrews and Annie Besant, who fought for the independence of India.

CAMA REGRETS SEPARATION

In his tribute to Mr. Horniman, Mr. M. N. Cama, Managing Director of "The Chronicle" and "The Sentinel" stated that he had the pleasure of Mr. Horniman's companionship for over 13 years, and he did not hesitate to say that when circumstances conspired to make them part, the speaker regretted the separation as much as he did the parting today.

Mr. B. N. Maheshwari referred to the deceased as the roaring lion of Indian journalism. He was the maker of many journalists and several of the young men in the profession were trained by him.

In the days of the Rowlatt Acts, Mr. Horniman's pen spread over the pages of "The Chronicle". He did not write; his pen emitted fire. He was the father of Indian journalism.

As his tribute to the departed Mr. B. P Bharucha, quoted:

"His magic could not copied be,
Within that circle none dared walk but he."

Mr. Purshotam Thakkar said that the country had lost a valiant fighter and a great man.

FLORAL TRIBUTES

Floral tributes were received from several institutions and persons, among which were wreaths from the staff of "The Chronicle" and "The Sentinel", "The Times of India", "The Free Press Journal", "Blitz", "The Bombay Samachar", The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Union of Journalists.

The office of the Bombay Union of Journalists remained closed for the day as a mark of respect, Mr. Horniman having been its President for many years and one of its founders.

Governor's Message

A letter from Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Bombay's Governor arrived at the Marina Sanatorium today, which unfortunately Mr. Horniman never could read.

The letter said: "I am extremely sorry to read in the newspapers that you are not well and had to go for treatment in the Marina Sanatorium. It is many years since we met, but I have not forgotten you and I sincerely hope and before long you will be restored to health. It will be great pleasure to me to see you sometime in Bombay and renew my acquaintance."

STREAM OF VISITORS

A stream of visitors called at the Marina Sanatorium this morning when word spread that Mr. Horniman had died. His one-time colleagues, friends and admirers were among those who called. ....

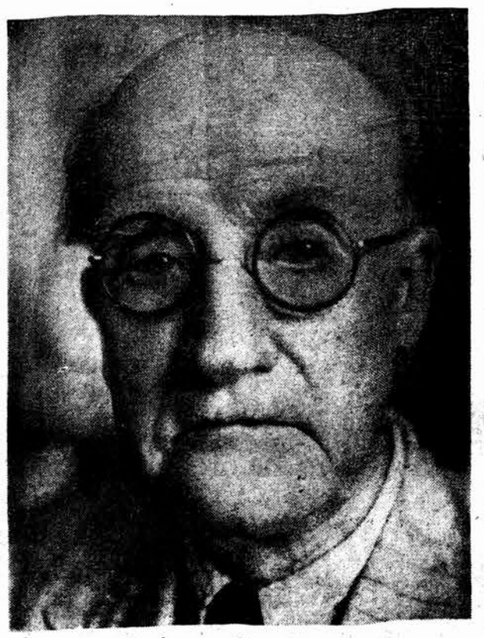
Public Meeting To Mourn Horniman's Death

BOMBAY, Saturday:

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held on the 20th instant to mourn the death of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

JOURNALISTS' CONDOLENCE MEETING

A condolence meeting on the death of Mr. B. G. Horniman will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Union of Journalists at the Union premises at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 19th instant.



Benjamin Guy Horniman

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

A great and true lover of India, an outstanding editor and an all-round brilliant Journalist-singular in many respects is lost to the country in the passing away of Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman. As an editor, he was class by himself and has rightly earned the name as the doyen among Journalists in India. He was a great and fearless editor. This alone entitles for a sure place in the niche of fame but Indians have greater reasons to cherish his memory.

He is the last of that noble gallant band of the few Britishers, who identified themselves with the cause of Indian freedom. Many were the battles he fought in the press and on the platform for the cause of Indian independence. It was he who was responsible more than anybody else for rousing political consciousness in the province of Bombay in the hectic days of the Home Rule movement. He threw himself heart and soul into the movement and no wonder he became the idol of Bombay at that time. He reached his peak of popularity during those days.

Within the narrow compass of a small write-up, it is difficult to do justice to his many qualities of head and heart. To complete fifty years in any profession is a most unusual experience; in the exacting profession of Journalism which demands vigour and energy of a high order and vision, it is something rare and to the credit of Mr. Horniman, it must be said he not only completed over fifty years but had a glorious innings There are only few in India, who have not heard of him and as far as Bombay is concerned, his name is a household word. As Sir Francis Low aptly remarked at the meeting of the Horniman Golden Jubilee celebration in 1945, Mr. Horniman had become an institution in Bombay.

COLOURFUL

He had a varied, colourful, eventful and illustrious career. He started his journalistic career as a sub-reporter at the age of 21 on "Southern Daily Mail" of Portsmouth in 1894 and within three years he became the Editor of that paper. Though born in a family he was born with ink in his veins. The greater part of his life was spent in Bombay except for a brief interlude when he was deported as the founder editor of the "Bombay Chronicle." By his fearless writings, he made the two journals "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Sentinel" the most feared and powerful organs of national opinion in the country.

His unique position, as an editor lies in his fearlessness. If he was convinced a certain thing deserved exposure, no matter what the consequences were, he would not hesitate to make use of his powerful pen. He would go at it, and would hit hard and hit straight. There was no 'beating the bush business" about his writings. It was in the nature of a frontal attack. He would show no mercy, no quarter when grievances had to be ventilated when acts of injustice had to be exposed.

This does not mean he indulged in irresponsible writings. Far from it. He was possessed of an uncanny sense of the pitfalls and dangers and invariably he avoided them. This does not mean he had not to face prosecutions. When prosecutions and libel suits, were launched, he took them smilingly and fought it tooth and nail and it is a testimony to his acute legal knowledge in 99 per cent, he not only succeeded in vindicating his stand but came out in flying colours.

manding personality and was one of

(Continued on Page 16)

A rare portrait of Mr. Horniman dressed in Khaddar.

Nehru Meets Auriol

TALKS ABOUT FUTURE OF FRENCH INDIA

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Reuter): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met the French President, M. Vincent Auriol, for the first time in Paris today and the two statesmen had half an hour's talk together.

Earlier, Pandit Nehru had a long private talk with M. Robert Schuman, French Foreign Minister.

It is believed that in the conversations with President Auriol and Foreign Minister Schuman, there was a concentration of interest upon India's long-standing associations with France, with some reference to French establishments in India.

Warm hope for the development of friendly and mutually beneficial relationship between the Republic of France and the new independent India was, it is understood, expressed by President Auriol.

Pandit Nehru lunched today at the Crillon Hotel with Senator Warren Austin of the United States' U.N.O. delegation

Pandit Nehru this afternoon had time for a brief motor drive with his sister, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations, and her two daughters, before going on to a reception tea arranged in his honour by the whole Indian delegation and the Indian embassy.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit will give a reception to Asian Foreign Ministers at the George Fifth hotel tomorrow afternoon.

According to present arrangements the Indian Prime Minister will return by air to London tomorrow evening.

SEARCH FOR NEW FORMULA

The London correspondent of New York Times wired:

A search is on for a formula that will permit India to be a Republic and at the same time be a member of the Commonwealth. It will have to be an ingeneous one, but there is much goodwill on the British side.

RETURN OF BURMA TO COMMONWEALTH

"Current efforts in London are towards achieving a formula that will not only retain India's membership but even that of Eire and could also enable Burma to return to the Commonwealth ... ideas is to devise a formula which they might not find objectionable."

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Reuter): Plenary sessions of the Commonwealth Conference will be resumed on Monday and the following day Mr. Ernest Bevin, who has already surveyed the near eastern situation, is his survey which will include Berlin. Defence, already discussed in private meetings will be debated in the plenary session debate on Wednesday. Mr. Attlee as Chairman of the British Defence Committee, will review the position; and that conference will probably go "underground" again until the final plenary session.

NEHRU MEETS MARSHALL

PARIS, OCT. 15. (REUTER): INDIAN PREMIER PANDIT NEHRU AND MR. GEORGE MARSHALL, UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE, HAD A TWO-AND-A-HALF HOUR MEETING IN PARIS LAST NIGHT SHORTLY AFTER PANDIT NEHRU'S ARRIVAL FROM LONDON BY AIR.

It was understood discussions between the Indian statesmen covered a field including particular interest to the ... but the whole world picture.

India's position in the United Nations was believed to have entered into the discussions which, it was understood, were exceedingly cordial.

Immediately after his talks with Mr. Mashall Pandit Nehru met Mr Hector McNeil, British Minister of State and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's Permanent Representative on the Security Council.

Twenty Arrested In Faizabad

FAIZABAD, Oct. 16 (U.P.I.): Twenty Muslims were arrested here this morning, and prohibitory orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. were enforced in the city as a precautionary measure, following the alleged sacrifice of a cow in a certain house where a number of persons gathered in excitement.

Claim For Linguistic Province Of Maharashtra

LIAQUAT'S SUGGESTION

Annual Meetings Of Commonwealth Premiers Essential

LONDON, Oct. 16, (Reuter): Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan today advocated regular meetings of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to be held in rotation in the various Dominion capitals.

These meetings, he told Reuter, might be held once a year or possibly every second or third year.

Mr. Liaquat declined "at this interim stage" of the conference to comment on questions about any suggested change in the present constitutional structure of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Liaquat said that this recent two hour talk with Mr. Eric Low, South African Minister of Mines and Economic Development, was largely about the forthcoming United Nations debate relating to South Africa.

He preferred to withhold any statement at this stage on the part Pakistan was likely to play in Commonwealth Defence Strategy.

Prime Minister Liaquat intends leaving London on October 27. On his way back to Karachi, he will stop in Paris, where the United Nations general Assembly is in session, and also in Cairo.

V. K. Krishna Menon Returns To Work

LONDON, Oct. 16, (Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the High Commissioner for India, who has been suffering from influenza, returned to work at India House here today.

WATER SELLS AT RS. 2/8 PER PAIL

RANGOON, Oct. 16, (Reuter): "Spivs" were today selling water at two and half Rupees a pail after the destruction of the pipeline from Rangoon's main reservoir, 40 miles north of the city, by insurgents three days ago.

The situation has become serious for poor people unable to afford water-purifying chemicals. Meat and fish supplies in the bazars have also been affected.

RED DRIVE AGAINST CHINSI

Chiang Arrives In Mukden

NANKING, Oct. 16, (Reuter): The Chinese Communist armies, which already hold the Nationalist stronghold of Chinchow almost in their grasp, have thrown their full weight against Chinsi, last major Government strongpoint in the strategic Manchurian corridor, Chinese press reports said today.

Pro-Government reports from Manchuria yesterday virtually conceded the fall of Chinchow.

The Chinese President, General Chiang Kai-Shek, was reported to have arrived in Mukden, the isolated south Manchurian industrial centre, according to Peiping despatches.

'C. R.' To Visit Baroda

BARODA, Oct. 16, (API): The Governor-General of India Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is expected to arrive here on October 23 by special plane on a short visit to the State.

MOVE TO UNSEAT CZECH DELEGATE

Soviet-Supported Proposal Rejected In U. N.

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly today rejected by 39 votes to 6 a Soviet supported proposal that Doctor Jan Papanek, former Czechoslovak delegate to United Nations, be unseated from two committees on which he serves as individual expert.

Demanding new elections to replace him, Poland's Doctor Oscar Lange said as Doctor Papanek had been disowned by his Government a geographical area was no longer adequately represented.

A similar Czechoslovak proposal was defeated in the Assembly Budgetary Committee by 25 votes to 6.

Britain and the United States opposed the proposal and Mr. Glenvil Hall (Britain) said Doctor Papanek was elected as an individual expert for a three-year term to the Committee of Administrative and Budgetary Questions and on the committee which establishes the contributions of members to the United Nations budget.

Supporting the Polish resolution, the Beylo-Russian delegate said Doctor Papanek should be replaced because he was "a traitor to his country and has become its enemy."

The Assembly unanimously accepted for discussion a Mexican "appeal to the great Powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish a lasting peace" and it was referred to the Political Committee.

CAN OBSERVERS ATTEND ASSEMBLY?

The Assembly also decided, against Soviet opposition, to invite the organisation of American states set up at the recent Pan-American Conference to send its Secretary-General as the observer to the session.

The proposal was adopted by 34 votes to 6, with two abstentions. The Soviet delegate said the Charter of the United Nations made no provision for observers. All meetings of the Assembly were open and anyone could attend

The Egyptian delegate, supporting the proposal, said it created a precedent which might later be applied to the Secretary-General of the Arab League

The Assembly then adjourned.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

China And France Reject Soviet Proposal

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Reuter): Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, Chinese delegate to the United Nations Disarmament Sub-Committee, today told the Committee that China rejected the Soviet proposal for a one-third reduction of armaments by the Big Five powers.

Suggesting the proposal was designed to help the Chinese Communists Dr. Tsiang told the eleven-nation sub-committee, set up by the United Nations to draft an agreed text on disarmament, that "tension among the nation is so great that today the reduction of armaments would be extremely difficult."

DOUBTS ON SOVIET MOVE

Dr. Tsiang, said he did not understand what a one-third reduction meant in actual terms of numbers, quality and types of armaments.

"In China we are in the midst of a bitter struggle to suppress armed rebellion by the Chinese Communists", he continued.

"Mr. Vyshinsky said that if Chinese wish to kill other Chinese, that is a domestic affair. That may be good oratory, but it does not solve our problem.

"We have studied this resolution again and again. I do not know the real aims of the Soviet delegation in placing it before the General Assembly.

FRANCE TOO REJECTS

Also rejecting the Soviet proposal, France described it as "purely theoretical" and demanded inventories of the armed forces of each country, publication of armaments and establishment of efficient and effective control.

The next meeting of the Sub-Committee—probably on Monday—was left to the discretion of the chairman so that there would be no conflict with meetings of the Security council and other bodies of the United Nations.

"IT WILL HELP PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY"

Ramrao Deshmukh's Address

NO DIABOLICAL PLAN BEHIND THE DEMAND, ASSURES PRESIDENT: INCLUSION OF BOMBAY IN NEW UNIT URGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Putting forward a claim for a linguistic province of Maharashtra, in the course of his presidential address at the Samyukta Maharashtra conference in Bombay today, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh said: "We claim a linguistic province not in the hope of bringing us sudden windfall or gain but because of a conviction that it will help us best to progress scientifically towards making our utmost contribution to the progress of democracy and the nation, in the quickest and the most efficient manner."

NO DIABOLICAL PLAN

MR DESHMUKH GAVE AN ASSURANCE TO THOSE WHO LOOKED UPON THE CLAIM WITH DISTRUST: "WE HAVE NO DIABOLICAL PLANS FOR EXPULSION, EXTERMINATION OR EXPROPRIATION OF ANY PEOPLE OR INTERESTS WHO ARE ALL PEACEFULLY STRIVING TO CONTRIBUTE THEIR SHARE TO THE GOOD OF THE NATION."

PLACE OF BOMBAY

Referring to Bombay, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh said: "The capitalists have an idea that they own Bombay and speak in terms of its belonging to them and belonging to Maharashtra. Maharashtra has not claimed Bombay in the sense of ownership of it. All that we have claimed is that geographically it should remain to where it belongs and linguistically it should remain with the province where it has hitherto remained without any detriment to its progress and development."

DETAILED SPEECH

The following are exerpts from Mr. Deshmukh's speech:—

"Since 1921 Congress had adopted such arrangement as the basic plank of its policy. This was iterated and reiterated in its constitution, resolutions, pronouncements and ultimately in its election pledges to the country. People however, were asked not to press the question till freedom was achieved. They waited patiently because throughout the period of toil and turmoil that intervened, the Congress pledge stood firm as a rock and continued to remain the sheet anchor of their hopes and aspirations."

"Today our freedom has been achieved and Congress holds the power to implement its promise which served as the beacon light for over a generation It is natural therefore that expectations of the fulfilment of the same should find expression now".

MULTI-LINGUAL PROVINCES

"It has been common-ground for years that the multi-lingual provinces had no logic about them and came about principally as a result of accidents of history. The chaos, disarrangements and misunderstandings resulting thereform suited the policy of our late Imperialist managers which was to divide and rule the country Surely that policy should be unsuitable now that the aims have become different. That the policy was deliberate can be instanced by the fact that when Berar was acquired from the Nizam in 1903 it was incorporated into C. P. despite the fact that all rational considerations dictated that it should become a part of Bombay Province."

"That policy was calculated to keep people of the same linguistic groups disintegrated and people of different groups distracted so as to place the concentration of the common object of attainment of freedom at a handicap, and to postpone the day on which the stength of our movement will compel him to quit the country.

"Out of this diabolical plan were born and sustained out multi-lingual provinces. They wrought the expected mischief, one aspect of which was evidenced in the unhappy partition of the country. If there is any substance in this appreciation of the position, as I feel there is, it would be obvious

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MARSHALL ARRIVES IN ATHENS

ATHENS, Oct. 16, (UPA): George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, arrived by plane at 15.20 G.M.T. today for a quick check up on how the Truman Aid plan was working in Greece.

The United States Embassy said that Marshall would confer with Ambassador Henry Grady, King Paul, Premier Themistocles Sofoulis and other Greek and American officials.

ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES

Amendment To Bombay Order

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (A.P.I.): The Governor-General of India has promulgated an order called "the Bombay Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries (Amendment) Order 1948.

The order, which came into force on October 15, amends the schedule to the Bombay (Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries) Order, 1948 by including therein certain additional areas to include Bawishi and Vatrak Kantha thanas.

SARDAR PATEL TO ARRIVE IN CITY ON OCT. 25

BOMBAY, Oct. 16, (API): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay on October 25.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has made elaborate arrangements for according a reception to Sardar Patel on his arrival in Bombay from Delhi. A public meeting has been arranged in the City on October 30 when an address, on behalf of the Citizens of Bombay, will be presented to him.

Sardar Patel will leave for Nagpur on October 30 for a day's stay before proceeding to Delhi.

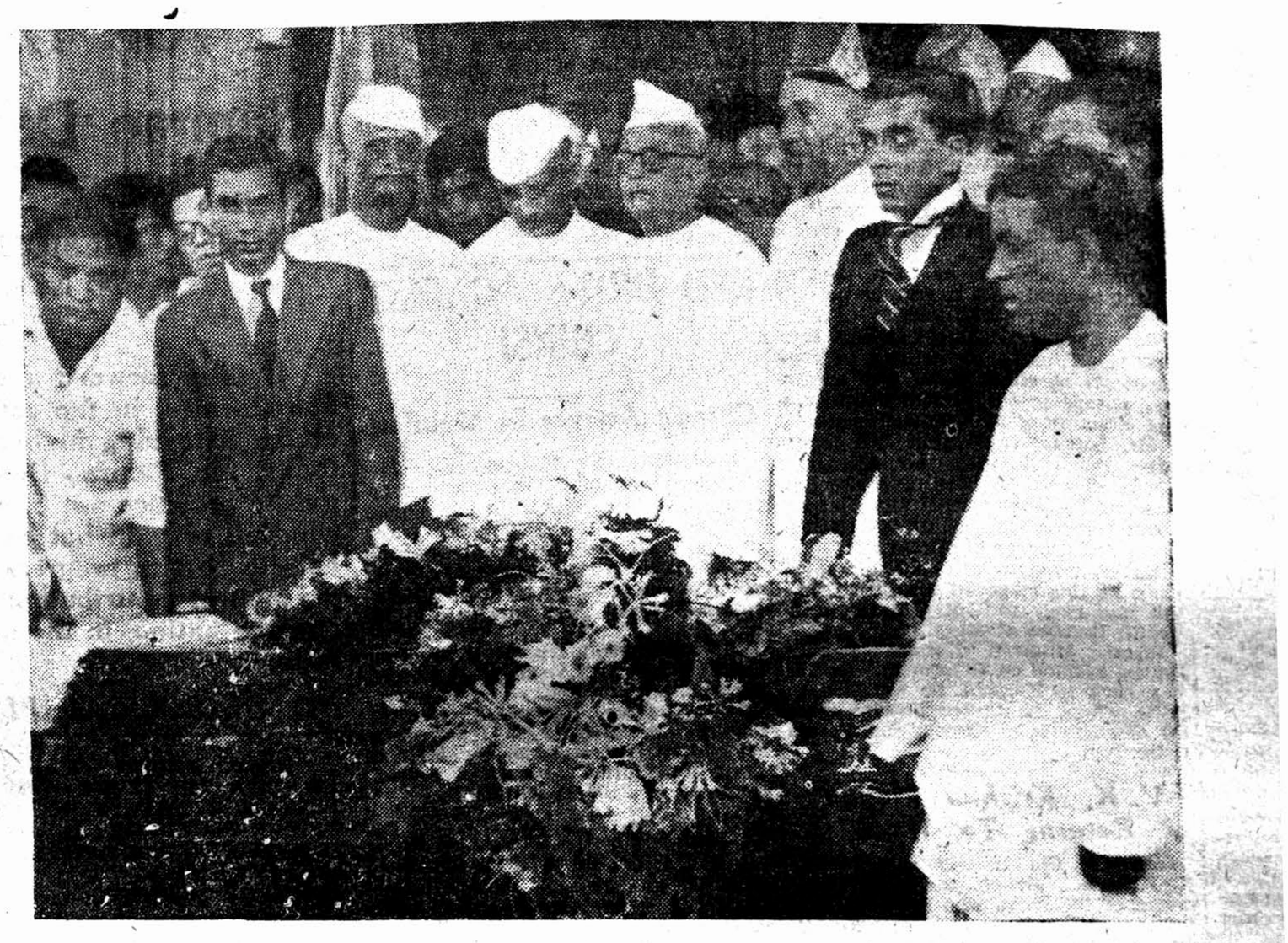
Ban On News Reel 'Nehru Guards India'

SIMLA, Oct. 16, (API): The East Punjab Government has banned the public exhibition of the news reel entitled "Nehru Guards India."

Role Of Horniman In India's Fight For Freedom

DEPORTATION TO ENGLAND AND RETURN TO COUNTRY

PROMINENT VISITORS AROUND THE BIER



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the best dressed men. Mr. Churchill, who gave a note of introduction to Mr. Horniman to a leading politician, made a special mention about this immaculately dressed Englishman. He said, "It is difficult to see a better-dressed man."

The late Mr. Horniman loved life, enjoyed life and lived like a prince in his best days. He would not miss any good picture or dance. Few are aware that Mr. Horniman was one of the finest art critics in the East. When Madame Pavlova, the well-known Russian dancer, came to India, he gave a review of her dance. It was considered a masterpiece.

As an orator, he was unsurpassed. He could, when occasion demanded, rise to great heights of oratory and his speech at the Gauhati Congress was acclaimed by all as one of the best ever delivered on the Congress platform.

He was one of the first four to sign the Satyagraha pledge in 1919 and Mahatmaji had made a special mention of this. It is said of a "Home Ruler" in Bombay, who first signed the pledge recanted. Mr. Horniman summoned him to his editorial room of the "Chronicle" and flourishing a pen said "Look here, this pen has made you a leader and remember I will not hesitate to make use of it if you go against your pledge." As Horniman's pen was not to be trifled with the "Home Ruler" re-signed the pledge. That was Mr. Horniman and such was the power of his pen.

In one of his election manifestoes as a candidate for the City Corporation he stated "I am a man of many weaknesses but remember my good points." His unfailing weakness was his genius to spend money and many took advantage of this weakness. Few went away empty-handed, after seeing him.

As an editor, he had several unique qualities. He seldom made use of his blue pencil, unless it was unavoidable and called for. By a few deft touches, he could transform a dull routine write-up into a first class story. There was beauty and simplicity in his style. More than all, there was vigour and pep. As a serious writer few could hold candle to him. He was also gifted with a subtle delicate humour which added spice to his writings. India has not seen a greater and a better editor.

Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman was born on 17th July 1873, being the seventh and youngest son of William Horniman, Paymaster-in-Chief of the British Navy, and Sarah Esther, daughter of Thomas Foster, Engineer-in-Chief, Royal Greek Navy. He received his early education from his mother, who grounded him in English, Latin, French, Mathematics and music. He subsequently attended Portsmouth Grammar School and Queen's Service House. He was educated for the Army and passed the Preliminary Examination for Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

AS A JOURNALIST

At the age of 21, he settled down in journalism as reporter on "Southern Daily Mail" of Portsmouth in 1894, becoming Editor of that paper in 1897. In 1900, he joined the staff of the "Morning Leader," London, as Assistant Editor and subsequently served on the staffs of the London "Daily Express", "Daily Chronicle", and "Manchester Guardian".

IN INDIA

He, very early in his career, developed a desire to come to India and when he received an invitation to join the "Statesman" of Calcutta as News Editor and Assistant Editor he readily accepted it and immediately earned fame as the author of articles following investigation of Hindu-Muslim riots in Eastern Bengal. Comilla and Mymensingh Districts, in which local officials were charged with communal favouritism and with responsibility for the disorders. Political leaders in Bombay were about this time planning to start a daily paper to give voice to Indian Nationalist opinion because the "Times of India", then an Anglo-Indian paper and other papers of the same colour of those days did not reflect or give proper expression to the Indian viewpoint.

A joint-stock company was floated with Sir Phiroozshah Mehta as Chairman of the Board of Directors. It negotiated to get as Editor Mr. S. K. Patelid-, who had just retired as Editor of the "Statesman" and who was considered to be friendly to Indian political views.

AS EDITOR OF 'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'

He, however, declined the offer and Mr. Horniman was asked to edit the "Bombay Chronicle" whose first issue was brought out on 3rd March 1913. It was an innovation to price the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" at one anna, the "Times of India" in those days being sold at 4 annas a copy. In a short time the paper became so popular that, feeling the effect of the competition the "Times" reduced its own price to one anna. The "Chronicle" in fact soon became the most feared and powerful organ of national opinion in the country.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT

After the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in 1915, differences arose between Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Chairman of the Board, and some members of the Board on the one hand and Mr. Horniman and the latter and most members of the staff resigned, but soon a settlement was brought about and Mr. Horniman returned to the paper whose Board was re-constituted with Mr. M. A. Jinnah as Chairman. In the Home Rule agitation which soon followed, the "Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Horniman took a prominent part. As a result of the agitation against the Rowlatt Acts, Martial Law was proclaimed in the Punjab and many atrocities, including the Jallianwala massacre, were perpetrated. All this happened in March and the early days of April 1919, but a rigorous censorship prevented the real truth about the sufferings and humiliations of the people of the Punjab being known to their own fellow-countrymen outside it. On April 24 the "Chronicle" published a communication from Lala Gordhandas which, for the first time, gave a glimpse of the tragic happenings in his province which he had somehow managed to leave. For the publication of this account Lala Gordhandas was subsequently arrested, tried by a Martial Law Court and jailed for 3 years'.

DEPORTATION

The "Bombay Chronicle" had long been a thorn in the side of the bureaucracy. Unable to bring it in the clutches of the ordinary law, Sir George Lloyd, then Governor of the Province, took swift and drastic action under a war measure, the Defence of India Act. Mr. Horniman had been on a sick-bed for nearly a month. On the 26th April 1919, he was dragged from it and deported to England and simultaneously an order was served on the "Bombay Chronicle" imposing a censorship on it. Among the reasons subsequently given for Mr. Horniman's deportation was that the "Bombay Chronicle" had published letters from British soldiers in India ventilating their grievances especially in regard to delayed demobilisation.

RETURNS TO INDIA

While in England in enforced exile from the country of his adoption Mr. Horniman helped to edit "India", a Congress organ, and carry on propaganda on behalf of India. He also wrote two books on the Amritsar massacre. In January 1926, Mr. Horniman returned to India and was given a great ovation. He resumed the editorship of the "Chronicle" but within two months resigned owing to differences with the Board of Directors and started his own paper the "Indian National Herald" mainly with the help of the Maharajah of Nabha who had incurred the displeasure of the Government. The paper ceased publication in 1928. Mr. Horniman was elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1926. In 1930 he founded "Weekly Herald" and conducted it throughout the Civil Disobedience Movement of that year. He then became editor of "Daily Herald" of Lahore in July 1931 for three months.

AS "SENTINEL" EDITOR

In January 1932 he returned to Bombay and soon after the imprisonment of Mr. S. A. Brelvi in January 1932 during the Civil Disobedience Movement, he rejoined the "Bombay Chronicle" as Editor and resigned in October 1933 on Mr. Brelvi's release and became the first Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" which was then started. In February 1934, he started a vigorous campaign against Sutta Khel gambling in Bombay and on April 28 while investigating this evil, was arrested with 123 other persons in a police raid in Old Sutta Galli. After a prolonged trial, extending over three months, the case ended in the triumphal acquittal of Mr. Horniman who conducted his own defence, the Magistrate passing severe strictures on the conduct of the police and their treatment of Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman gave up the editorship of the "Bombay Sentinel" in 1946. A few years ago, in appreciation of his brilliant services to India and Indian journalism, a fund was collected and a purse of about Rs. 35,000 was presented to him at a public meeting held under the Chairmanship of the late Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

Mr. Horniman took a keen interest in the economic condition of the working journalist. He was for some years President of the Journalists' Association of India. He was also President of the Press Association of India which carried on a vigorous agitation against the Indian Press Act of 1910. Mr. Horniman was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference which was held in Bombay in 1944. Mr. Horniman was a bachelor, a vegetarian and a teetotaller.

Patil And Mascarenhas Mourn Death

Expressing profound grief over Mr. Horniman's death, the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, said: "Mr. Horniman was one of the greatest journalists of our times. For more than 25 years he wielded his mighty pen in the cause of India's freedom and it can be truly said that he lived and died for this noble endeavour. He was an unique and rich personality, a man of personal charm and magnetism, who won the hearts of his friends and admirers and the respect of his critics. His devotion of India and her peoples became a passion with him and his dedication to her cause will rank as one of the magnificent episodes in the history of our struggle for national liberation."

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, said in an impassioned tribute: "Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman was indeed a fighter for India's freedom. He was one of those handful of Englishmen who made India their home and dedicated their lives in her service. He loved India with a consuming passion and stood by her in her darkest hours. His contribution to the achievement of Indian freedom is great and Indians will remember him for years to come as an indomitable fighter who shirked no battle.

"Mr. Horniman was an able journalist and a brilliant and effective speaker. He played a great part in the public life of Bombay where he has left indelible marks to mirror for all time to come his striking career."

Free-Studentships To "Refugees"

The Government of Bombay has directed that the scheme for the grant of free-studentship should be extended to the refugee students from Kolaba and Poona districts. Originally, the scheme had been sanctioned in respect of "refugee" students from Satara and Belgaum districts.

Under the scheme, students belonging to the families that lost heavily in the communal disturbances during February last, will be granted free-studentships on the fulfilment of certain conditions. The free-studentships, once granted, will be tenable for five years.

More Vegetables To Be Grown In Canara District

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a scheme for extension of vegetable cultivation in the coastal areas of Kanara districts, for a period of four years (1948-49 to 1951-52). The scheme is estimated to cost the Government Rs. 35,000. The expenditure includes Rs. 5,000 on subsidy for seed of vegetables and Rs. 30,000 on subsidy for manure.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to bring an additional area of 1,000 acres of paddy land under vegetable cultivation in the "rabi" season.

"Deferring Formation Of Linguistic Units Is No Solution"

RAMRAO DESHMUKH EXPLAINS MAHAVIDARBHA CLAIM FOR SUB-PROVINCE

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that we must undo this legacy of mischief as our first necissity."

"SMALL COG IN WHEEL OF PROGRESS

"According to the principle of first things come first, we must therefore undo the mischief and clear the path of our natural development towards full satured Nationhood. We must convert our country into an efficient machine for that purpose. This is essence and we must re-think tional problem and we must re-think it free from bias or prejudice. The formation of Samyukta Maharashtra is only a small cog in the wheel of this process.

'To my mind nobody realised this more vividly than did Mahatma Gandhi. It is our gravest misfortune that he should have been wickedly removed from our midst under such tragic curcumstances at the hands of an assassin in what history of the world would record as the most unmitigated crime.

"Since the Father of the Nation assumed charge of the destiny of this country, the policy of reconstruction on linguistic basis was and remained amongst the first of the major policies. There was no faltering or wavering in words, deeds or action for one moment on this basic policy throughout his life time. It was amongst the first steps calculated to put our house in order on attainment of freedom.

"Andhra Kannad, Keral and Maharashtra all held these pledges sacred and waited. Blacksliding or even unjustified posptonement now would do no credit to anyone and leave a strong sense of frustration throughout the peninsular India. And a furstrated mind is not exactly suitable to the building up of true Nationalism Let us be realists. The problem must be faced and cannot be solved by avoiding or ignoring it."

OPPOSITIONIST NATIONALISM

"By and large the problem is the problem of our re-education. Under the stress of foreign rule we developed a negative variety of Nationalism that was largely oppositionist. It sufficed while it lasted. We now want something more positive and constructive in its conception and substance, for ensuring our future progress.

"Our industries examined in their organisational details will be found to be no more than communally organised guilds, wherein position, patronage, profits and opportunities largely tend to flow communally. In consequence, commerce and trade, whole sale or retail also, tend to become just another set of communal guilds.

"Out of the two types of raw materials viz. vested interests and the commonman, it is my considered conviction that the commonman is likely to prove more useful and hopeful for development of full-statured nationalism in this country. The quickest and the fastest method of developing this raw material, undoubtedly, is the conduct of Education and the affairs of an area through the medium of mother tongue of the commonman.

AN URGENT PROBLEM

"Organisation of the country on the basis of major languages, therefore, becomes an urgent problem. Continued confusion of linguistic disputes such as inevitably arises in multilingual provinces with all their time killing distractions, of which we in the multi-lingual provinces are painfully aware, absorb much useful human energy that could otherwise be available for better and higher purpose of Democratic Nationalism.

POSTPONEMENT NO SOLUTION

"A belief appears to have come into existence that postponement, variously suggested to be for 10, 20 or indefinite number of years, will automatically produce a solution. In my opinion this is not calculated to produce different results at the end of such periods. We shall have to be thankful if it did not produce worse and therefore it is no solution at all. Pandit Nehru recently spoke at Bombay to indicate that the period might be 4 or 5 years. This will, I hope, have a healthy effect on those who think in terms of longer periods, and might reasonably be expected to lead them to rethink and readjust their views."

'Nobody need be disturbed over this announcement by our Prime Minister provided a beginning is made and the period mentioned by him is an estimate of the time for full implementation of the Congress pledge. The Commission now appointed, its report and Government's decision resulting in legislation by India's Parliament, Boundaries Committee or Commission and consequent readjustments, might conceivably take such a period.

Another class of detractors appear to wish to exploit the sentiment in favour of Hindi or Hindusthani to sabotage the formation of linguistic provinces. This needs examination."

"We are all agreed that English has to go as medium of instruction and as a medium of inter-lingual group communications and that as for the latter purpose at any rate Hindi or Hindustani has a unique position and opportunity to take its place. On this aspect there is no opposition to Hindi or Hindustani.

"Difficulties however arise when Crusaders of Hindi or Hindustani extend the scope of its usefulness beyond what is legitimate."

"Major languages will take a lot of killing, and to wait for Hindi or Hindustani to be the mother-tongue of the commonman is to wait indefinitely. Such a thing would not be brought about except by large scale suppression of other languages with the inevitable result that they will succeed exactly in the opposite direction.

MAHARASHTRA'S CLAIM

"Nobody today claims anything except that a linguistic area should form a Province of the Union with all its legal and constitutional connotations and implications. Surely this is a simple enough demand to understand. Its nature obviously is cultural, administrative and developmental, with a view to the making of maximum effort to contribute towards achievement of Nationhood and not destructive of it. I have seen that some people have imputed motives of Imperialism to Maharashtra and have attempted to conjure up the most atrocious and excruciating picture of the consequences of its formation into a linguistic province. Such superlative misrepresentation could only result from selfishness or gross ignorance and is unworthy of any person of education and culture. Some have even suggested a dream of Maratha conquest of India all over again.

"They ignore the fact that only those who have the means to make war can talk or think of war or conquest and others have to suffer, even injustice and oppression, in silence. Now a province, whatever it may or may not possess, is certainly not going to possess the means to make war or conquest and Maharashtra no more of it than any one one else. There is no one, I hope, so insane in Maharashtra as to imagine that an impotent provincial unit can be made the instrument of war or conquest or that it is all worthwhile in a modern democratic set up.

"Someone is having a nightmare, someone has a mind hopelessly unhinged. The Maratha has no illusions about what he is and what he wants. He is content to see his heritage, traditions and history dissolve and become a part of the common traditions of the country. He is nothing if he is not a hard-headed realist and will make his choice accordingly. He is content to see the country firmly set on the path of the formation of a secular democratic state in India and, I claim for Maharashtra, that time will prove that most earnest support for it will come from here, because by tradition and history he is fitted for it. Religion and Regionalism have never sat on the Marathas except very lightly. And it is such as have history as know how to be proud of it and such as by traditions and history have defended the country as will stand up to defend it again. Maharashtra has had both and will not be found wanting in these qualities now. Their support to the secular state would be more genuine because it would be rational."

"Marathas having traditions and history sometimes would almost appear to be a misfortune. Because other people appear to see meanings and intentions in propositions relating to Maharashtra which do not appear to present themselves to minds when exactly the same proposition relates to other people. These an Andhra, Kannad, Orrisa, Gujarath-Mahakoshal etc., making a demand for linguistic provinces appear to them natural, and even desirable but exactly the same for Maharashtra has in the eyes of such people a sinister, Imperial and anti-National import. I propose to ignore objections of this type as frivolous and entirely unjust.

"I welcome the appointment by Dr. Rajendra Prasad of the Linguistic Provinces Commission in his capacity as President of the Constituent Assembly and with the consent of the Central Government as the first step."

NEHRU'S ANNOUNCEMENT WELCOMED

"I welcome teh official announcement made in the Constituent Assembly by the Prime Minister on behalf of Central Government that Government keeps an open mind and will await report from the Commission.

Let us therefore put our faith in the Government's good intentions and rule out mischievous thoughts, romours and scares as irrelevant to the purpose before us and turn to the presentation of our case with the confidence that Government will see to it that all that is required to be done will be done.

SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA MOVEMENT

"I shall not detain you over a description of the history of the movement for Samyukta Maharashtra but main points may be briefly recapitulated.

Ever since Berar was tacked on to the C.P. there has been dissatisfaction about the position in Berar. This ultimately, not without mutual recriminations and misunderstandings, trials and tribulations oppressions and suppressions, found an expression in the demand for linguistic province of Mahavidarbha. The main obstruction to its development into a demand for fuller linguistic province of Samyukta Maharashtra was the agreement of 1936 with the Nizam, which contemplated that any arrangement for the administration of Berar, except as a part of C.P., would have to have fresh consent of the Nizam. We in Mahavidarbha considered the affording of such an opening of inerference to Nizam as playing with the fire and were unwilling to invite his interference pregnant with dangerous potentialities. It must be remembered that at the time the British were trying to appease the Princes on one hand and entertaining thoughts of parting with power in what was British India on the other. Berar was neither one nor the other, but as a result of policy of appeasement of Princes stood the danger of its reversion to the Nizam. Our friends in Maharashtra always misunderstood the position and did not even make an attempt to understand it fully. When the movement for linguistic province of Maharashtra began to take shape side by side, Mahavidarba began to be looked upon by them as rival movement and obstructive obstinacy on our part. This led to accusations of anti-National Parochialism, narrowness, selfishness and much use of needless and fruitlessly strong expressions. It is unfortunately too common a way in this country describing a difference of opinion much the same in its tenor and manner as the Samyukta Maharashtra is being accused of today by other people.

With the dawn of freedom fortunately the agreement with the Nizam disappeared and opened the way towards complete integration of people with Maharathi mother-tongue.

Even before this, taking stock of the position I had in 1940 contemplated ultimate integration of areas wherein Marathi was the mother-tongue of the people into one province as and when it became practicable and a formula was evolved for this purpose. In fact this can be said to be the beginning of the expression of Samyukta Maharashtra we are now accustomed to use.

AKOLA AGREEMENT

Nothing, however, happened about Samyukta Maharashtra till under the able and distinguished leadership of Shri Shankarrao Deo the movement began to take shape again in 1946, but in the meanwhile the movement for Mahavidarbha had grown and had been carried several steps ahead in its acceptance in Mahavidarbha. Unlike Maharastra we could not just stand still under a regime of injustice and oppression that operated in multisided suppressions and controversies in the C.P. which were required to be resisted. Doubts and suspicious had been generated and were fanned into over cautiousness which generates in the minds of men who have acquired experience under such conditions Such conditions required statesmanlike adjustment and could not be cured with an airy wave of hand, or by pouring ridicule on these sentiments or by trying to condemn them with intemperate words. Fortunately, with Shri Shankarrao Deo at the helm, these proclivities were held reasonably in check and a way was prepared by which an agreement was arrived at, at Akola in August 1947, between certain leaders on both sides with a view to making our demand unanimous, and which finds frequent mention as Akola Agreement now.

Since that agreement, the expression in the two major tracts speaking with different voices of mutual accusations substantially subsided and became materially unanimous.

THE AKOLA AGREEMENT CONTEMPLATES SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA WITH TWO SUB-PROVINCES AND ONLY IF THAT SHOULD BECOME IMPOSSIBLE AND NOT OTHERWISE, A DEMAND FOR A SEPARATE PROVINCE OF MAHAVIDARBHA WOULD BE SUPPORTED. CERTAIN AMOUNT OF MISUNDERSTANDING HAS ARISEN ABOUT THIS, BECAUSE PEOPLE FAILED TO GRASP THAT THE DEMAND FOR MAHAVIDARBHA IS NOT BORN OUT OF AN ANXIETY TO KEEP AWAY FROM SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA SO MUCH AS OUT OF THE ANXIETY OF MAHAVIDARBHA TO SAY IN THE MOST UNAMBIGUOUS AND UNMISTAKABLE TERMS THAT MAHAVIDARBHA MUST BE SEPARATED FROM MAHAKOSHAL AND BE CONSTITUTED INTO A UNIT NOT INCONSISTENT WITH PRINCIPLE OF FORMATION OF PROVINCES ON LINGUISTIC BASIS.

IDEA OF A SUB-PROVINCE

From the time of the Akola Agreement two distracting thoughts have troubled some people's minds and have given delight and consolation to the minds that are happy to see trouble to some one else. To set this controversy at rest and to indicate that even on this there is no detraction from the unanimity in the demand, it therefore becomes necessary to explain the position.

The two questions are:—

What if the demand for Sub-Province does not materialise? And; Would the attitude of Mahavidarbha be that its so-called suspicions about complete fusion with Samyukta Maharashtra rise superior to their sense of oppression in C.P. and would they elect to remain in the province of C.P. and Berar as it is today or under some modified adjustments on that acount?

Expression of views by some persons that if a Sub-Province in C.P. is forced on them, they will have to consider whether to protest against such a contingency or to remain resentfully dissatisfied, has been adduced to suspect that some people favour such an expedient which detracts from the Akola Agreement.

Let us examine this aspect very critically: First, these people have unmistakably and unhesitatingly stated that Akola Agreement is their unanimous and first choice and no other question arises to detract from that position. Secondly, such a position is taken by no one as a matter of choice or on his own initiative but to express unacceptability and unsatisfactory character of such an adjustment. Thirdly, such a contingency cannot arise if the idea of a sub-province altogether as unworthy of a provision to that effect in India's constitution. If this were to happen a sub-province in the C.P. cannot be offered any more than in Samyukta Maharashtra.

If however the constitution provides for it, it can be offered in Samyukta Maharashtra as well as in the C.P, and in this the choice has unmistakably been made in favour of Samyukta Maharashtra. The thought that an offer of a sub-province in the C.P. will, therefore, detract from Samyukta Maharashtra of Akola Agreement must be ruled out of our minds.

With the idea of sub-provinces ruled out, the only choice before Mahavidarbha would be to prefer to remain as they are in the C. P. and Berar or to elect to become a part of a homogenious and linguistic Samyukta Mahahashtra without getting a sub-province, and out of such a choice I have not the slightest hesitation or doubt in saying that Mahavidarbha would elect in favour of Samyukta Maharashtra. This is no mere speculation. If there is one point on which bulk of the people of Mahavidarbha agreed in the most unqualified manner, that point is that they do not wish to remain in the enforced and oppressive association with the C. P any longer or under any circumstances.

Prudence, wisdom and statesman-

(Continued on Page 19)

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The Senior Partner of Messrs. Charles Eley, Sons & Company, P.O. Box No. 9032 Calcutta, will be in the United States of America from the 5th October 1948, in connection with purchasing Capital Goods, chemicals etc Bonafide Parties may contact him through Company's Head Office or direct to Eley C/o Bowco San Francisco. (1679)

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Taught by post or practically. Decent income with small capital. Success guaranteed. Details free. B. Dutta B.A.F.R.E.S., (London.) Soap Tr. House. 3. Mangoe Lane, Calcutta (9564)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Contact with Motiram M. Thacker below Cotton Green Station, G. I.P. Rly. Booking Office, Bombay 15, on West side for Special Cotton for Matresses, Gadis, Pillow Cases, Rajais, Beddings. Arrangements for (Cotton) only shall be made also for Home delivery. Sundays open. (9678)

We offer immediate deliveries from Holland Guaranteed Spray Processed Skimmed Milk Powder, at Rs. 1/2/9 per lb., free at Docks Gate, Calcutta-Bombay. Apply P.O. Box No. 9032, Calcutta. 1539A.

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Assorted sizes of Milton Gramophone Mainsprings are now available from stock at competitive prices with attractive trade discounts. Enquiries Solicited, Morgan *Milton, Ltd., 43, Park Mansions,* Park St., *Calcutta* 16. (1265)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts for employment on contract in the Military Engineer Services in the Electrical and Mechanical and Buildings and Roads Cadres:—

(a) Superintending Engineers Pay Rs. 1300-60-1600/-

(b) Executive Engineers. Pay Rs. 600 upto sixth year-40-1000-1000 - 1050 -1050-1100-1100-1150/-

(c) Assistant Executive Engineers. Pay Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-EB-30-770-40-850/-

Higher initial pay may be granted according to the experience and qualifications of a candidate. Women are eligible. Applications from Govt servants including those employed in the M.E.S. will not be consbidered.

QUALIFICATIONS: A candidate must have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or possess a technical educational qualification recognised by that Institution as exempting from these examinations.

AGE for

(a) Preferably between 40 and 50 years.

(b) Preferably between 30 and 40 years.

(c) Preferably between 25 and 30 years.

EXPERIENCE FOR (a) B/R candidates must have had exetnsive experience in planning and design of important public buildings, drainage and road schemes of some magnitude.

E/M candidates must have extensive experience in planning and desighing important generating stations capacity 2000 K.W. complete with comprehensive distribution system, H.T. and L.T., large water supply works involving water purification, pumping and disltribution. Workshops and Refrigeration experience desirable.

Should have held posts for at least ten years involving individual administrative and technical responsibility and embracing control of a number of Executve Engineers or engineers of equivalent status.

For (b) B/R candidates must have had at least five years experience in planning and designing of important buildings, drainage schemes and roads

E/M candidates must have had at least five years experience in planning and designing generating stations capacity 500 K.W. complete with comprehensive distribution system L.T. and H.T. Water supply works involving water purification pumping and distribution. Refrigeration experience desirable

Should have held a post involving individual administrative and technical responsibility and embracing control of a number of technical assistants.

For (c) B/R candidates should have at least one year traning in the Drawing and Design branch of civil enginering firm of repute or similar training and at least one year's experence in an executive capacity.

E/M candidates should have at least one year's training with a public utility concern or in a large workship and have at least one year's experience in an executive capacity.

NATIONALITY & DOMICILE.

A candidate must be either:—

(a) A national of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile or

(b) A person of Indian descent, or a ruler or a citizen of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India, in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India

Contract will be for a period of Two years and nine months, subject to termination at three months' notice, on either side. Applications with attested copies of certificates and testimonials and details of experience etc., should be addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief, A.H.Q., "Kashmir House", New Delhi, indicating the post for which the candidate desires to be considered. The last date for submission of application is 1 November 1948. Selected candidates will be required to attend an interview at their own expense at New Delhi. The originals of the certificates will be required at the *time of interview.*

1819

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY

Tender No. 148/701-S/2/2- (P.5).

SEALED tenders are invited for supply of:—

1.	Linolieum plain brown 9' wide 3 M.M. thick to I. S. D. Specn: No. G/Tex/Misc./47.	6000 sq. yds.
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3.	Underlay single ply fitting in rolls of 144 ft. x 3 ft. rubberoid or similar.	200 rolls.
4.	Water meters 6" dia. Leeds interchangeable mechanism type.	3 Nos.
5.	Water meters 4" dia. -do-.	3 Nos.
6.	Nails rubberoid or similar 3/4" long, 1/2" dia of head for securing carriage roofing.	3 cwts.
7.	Lamps engine Head and Buffer combined to E.P.R. Drg: No. 22, Stores.	200 Nos.
8.	Pans mortar steel 16" dia. x 5" deep, 16" gauge.	2500 Nos.
9.	Lamps Washington 1000 C.P. complete in all respects but without globes.	10 Nos.

1. Drawing for item 7, can be had at a cost of Rs. 2/-.

2. Quotations in tenderers own forms should reach the undersigned by 29th October, '48 in sealed envelopes bearing above Tender No.

3. Ex-stock delivery preferred. F. O. R. Despatching station.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, (Stores), Delhi.

(1868)

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. KISHINCHAND GOPALDAS is not in our service since 16th June 1947 and his Power of Attorney dated 30th July 1945 has been revoked by us. We also revoke powers of other attorney which the said Mr. Kishinchand Gopaldas has appointed on our behalf including that of Messrs. Kalian sons and Mr. Mangaldas Revandas Patel. Any one dealing with the said Mr. Kishinchand Gopaldas or with Kalian sons or Mr. Mangaldas Revandas Patel or with any one holding power of attorney from Mr. Kishinchand Gopaldas for any outstandings or amounts due to our firm shall be doing so at his risk.

RIJHUMAL sons by
NANIKRAM RIJHUMAL and
BHAGWANDAS RIJHUMAL
partners.

Bombay 11th Oct. 1948.

(1867)

NOTICE

Wanted a PROFESSOR OF COMMERCE for the Dibrugarh Degree College on a starting salary of Rs. 150/- or higher according to qualifications plus special allowance for morning shift classes, dearness allowance and provident fund benefits.

Applicants should possess atleast 2nd Class M. Com. Degree or equivalent qualification.

Applications are also invited from 'MA.'s in History (atleast 2nd Class) for the post of PROFESSOR OF HISTORY on the same terms and an initial pay of Rs. 140/- or more according to qualification.

Apply to undersigned immediately.

J. R. BASU,
Principal,
Dibrugarh College,
P. C. Rehabari,
Dibrugarh, Assam.

(1831)

NATIONALISATION OF LAND IN BURMA

Negotiations On Payment Of Compensation

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16, (A.P.I.): The question of compensation to Indians owing lands in Burma, arising out of the passing of the Burmese Land Nationalisation Bill is the subject matter of discussion now between the Governments of India and Burma it was learnt here today. The Indian Ambassador in Burma, has been asked to take up the matter with the Burma Government.

The Government of India, it was stated, fully recognised the Burma Government's right to carry out any internal measures of land reform. India's interest, in the matter, it was explained, was limited to the extent that she wished to ensure that adequate compensation was paid to her own nationals owning lands in Burma.

Private advices available here show that the method and degree of compensation proposed are very inadequate. The bulk of Indian landowners in Burma belong to the Chettiar community from South India who during a long period of time have acquired extensive properties, especially in the rice basin of lower Burma. Out of over twelve million acres of land under rice, over 2½ million acres are owned by the chettiar community. According to them the proposed compensation is nothing short of "expropriation", working out to about half year's rental income."

COMPENSATION

The whole of the Land Nationalisation Bill, according to these circles, was rushed through in one day in the Burmese Legislature. Recalling that a sub-committee under Mr. J. S. Furnivall, planning adviser to the Burma Government, had been set up to make recommendations in regard to compensation, thesse sources state that the Government did not even wait to consider its recommendations.

The Furnivall Committee had recommended, it is learnt, that due compensation should be paid at the market price so far as it was ascertainable without regard to statues or tenure.

As regards the basis of valuation the committee had stated that the net income should be taken as the basis valuation and arrived at the conclusion that ten time the annual rental would be the normal sale value. Where this could not be ascertained, the Committee had stated, the sale value should be fixed at 20 times the land revenue

MANNER OF PAYMENT

Another aspect of the question agitating the community is the manner of payment. They urge that the payments should be made immediately the Act becomess operative with the freedom to take their capital out of the country, whereas the Burmese view appears to be that in the present conditions obtaining the country, any big flight of capital would be injurious to her interests.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is shortly sponsoring a conference of leading men of the mercantile and other interests who have large interests in Burma.

Santosh Kumar Basu

NEW DELHI, October 16, (A.P.I.): Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor of Calcutta and former Minister of undivided Bengal, has been appointed as Deputy High Commissioner of India in eastern-Pakistan it is officially learnt.

Foster Dulles Confers With Gen. Clay

FRANKFURT, Oct. 15 (Reuter).—Mr. John Foster Dulles, United States delegate to the United Nations, conferred for an hour and a half here today with General Lucius D. Clay and General Sir Brian Robertson, United States and British Military Governors in Germany.

Mr. Dulles said: "I did not want to handle the Berlin issue further in the United Nations without consultations with General Clay."

Sabotage Attempt In Australia

DRAWIN (Australia), October 16, (Reuter): Attempted sabotage at a Royal Australian Air Force station used for overseas aircraft was suggested here today after the discovery of adulterated fuel.

AMARNATH TO LEAD INDIA IN TESTS

Merchant Declines Owing To Condition Of Physical Unfitness

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

Captain Lala Amarnath, who skippered the Indian Team against Australia last year, will once again lead India, now against the West Indies Cricket Team arriving tomorrow, in all the five Test Matches.

The decision was unanimously taken today at a representative meeting of the Cricket Board of Control, held at the Governor's Pavilion in the Brabourne Stadium, to consider a letter from Vijay Merchant, who had been earlier appointed Captain, expressing his inability to play.

Vijay Merchant had been appointed Captain of the Indian Team touring Australia also last year, but withdrew for reasons of physical fitness.

When the West Indies Tour was announced he was unanimously appointed Captain, but in his letter to the President of the Board, which Mr. De Mello read out at the meeting today, Merchant stated that despite his best efforts he had failed to get into a condition of physical fitness, and could not participate in the five-day Test Matches.

The Board rejected a proposal made by the Maharashtra Cricket Association to convert the "West Zone" Team scheduled to play the visitors in Poona in December into a "National Savings Eleven' Team, and confirmed the original fixture as planned by the Board and approved by the West Indies.

Vijay Merchant was appointed a selector in place of M. S. Duleepsinhji, who is now out of India and unlikely to return for some months. The Selection Committee will now comprise: Messrs H. N. Contractor, P. E. Palia, M. Dutt Roy, Vijay Merchant and M. G. Bhave.

The Board decided to hold a reception in honour of the West Indies team at the Governor's Pavilion tomorrow evening. The Team which is expected to arrive in the morning by air, will stay at the Cricket Club of India while in Bombay.

Addressing the meeting Mr. A. S. De Mello, the Board President, said it was regrettable that the M. C. C. had decided against visiting India in 1949-50. Mr. De Mello asked for sanction—which was granted—to continue his efforts to persuade the M. C. C. to reconsider their decision, and failing that to invite an Australian Eleven to visit India during that year.

The Board decided to place on record the "Meritorious and untiring "services" rendered to Indian Cricket by the President at the Imperial Cricket Conference in London.

PAREL SOCCER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Meeting in the semi-final of the Satiranjan shield Firestone Sports Club and the GIP Railway shared two goals on the St. Xaviers college ground Parel this evening.

The Railway were handicapped by the absence of B. Fernandes their left half who had to leave the field as he sustained an injury on his forehead and had to be removed to hospital for medical attention.

In the first period of play the Rubbermen were superior and had more of the game while in the second period of play in spite of being one short the GIP played well and had a good share of the exchanges. They were unfortunate not to score when the upright and the cross bar intervened and deprived them of sure victory.

Duncan the Railway pivot was the outstanding player on the field and in the role of a pivot distributed the ball to great advantage to his men. In the deep defence for the railway Pavey was once again the dominating figure and was responsible in keeping the Firestone attack at bay for a greater part of the game.

The Firestone are indebted for their first goal to Salvador Fernandes the star Goan forward whose brilliant shot rebounded into play from the cross bar and Roberts lying handy headed in the goal. Soon after this Dsouza *clashed with Fernandes and the latter left the field.*

The Rubbermen changed with this lead and after the interval the game took a turn in favour of the Railway who now anppeared to score any moment. The upright interyened once while the cross bar also did its share to deprive the Railway of a goal. It was however not to be, and the Railway soon got the equaliser when Shiwa converted a pass from Duncan. Towards the close of game the Railway should have scored but failed to gain the all important winning goal.

The teams.

Firestone: McGready; Pinto and Vasant; Aziz, Sunder, Carvalho and D'Souza; Michael, Eusebio, Roberts, Salvador.

GIP "A": Chari; Pavey and R. Almeda; A. Runcan B. Fernandes; D. Swami, Tambe, D'Mello, Shiva and Bhickoo.

Sunday's Matches

St. Xaviers Ground Parel.

4 p.m. RIN Barracks vs GIP "B" meda; A. Duncan B. Fernandes; D. Indians (Exhibition Match.)

THAKERSEY ENTERS SEMI-FINAL

Beats Shanbag In Y.M.C.A. Table-Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla and Miss Enid Bocarro once again proved that they rule supreme in the women's table tennis in Bombay. Between the two of them they have made it a habit of winning the titles. They will now meet in the final of the women's singles, and little wonder the two of them have won every women's doubles title this season.

Junior Thakersey had a memorable day this evening at the Student Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament. He not only entered the final of the Juniors Singles but had the rare distinction of qualifying for the semi-final round of the Open Men's Singles. Thakersey beat in the quarter-final a seasoned campaigner in V. B. Shanbag in five games.

The following are the results:

MEN'S SINGLES

QUARTER-FINAL: O. Dyer beat J. S. Patkar, 21-13, 20-22, 21-17, 21-13; S. K. Thakersey beat V. B. Shanbag, 21-13, 20-22, 21-18, 14-21, 21-16; K. N. S. Narayanan beat R. Kumar, 21-16, 21-14, 21-10.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

SEMI-FINAL: Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat Miss Amina Joosab, 21-10, 21-17, 21-9; Miss Enid Bocarro beat Mrs. P. Tipnis, 21-5, 21-5, 21-8

JUNIOR'S SINGLES

SEMI-FINAL: S. K. Thakersey beat B. M. Vakil, 21-15, 12-21, 21-19; A. I. Jacob beat M. M. Desai, 21-15, 10-21, 21-16.

MEN'S DOUBLES

QUARTER-FINAL: V. V. Prabhu and B. A. Laljee beat V. B. Shanbag and K. B. Nagarkatti, 22-20, 11-21, 21-19, 21-16; O. Dyer and R. M. Khatau beat K. N. S. Narayanan and Y. S. Vyas 17-21, 21-17, 21-17, 21-16; A. I. Jacob and S. K. Thakersey beat J. S. Patkar and B. P. Baliga. 21-18, 21-19, 16-21, 21-18.

MIXED DOUBLES

SEMI-FINAL: Miss Enid Bocarro and O. Dyer beat Miss Suhasini Dharap and B. A. Laljee 21-14, 21-15, 2115 Mrs. Mani Bharucha and J. S Patkar beat Miss Jaya Walawalkar and H. M. Khanchand. 21-15, 6-21, 21-18, 21-12.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

SEMI-FINAL: Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla and Miss Enid Bocarro beat Miss S. F. Motiwalla and Mrs. P. Tipnis. 21-16, 21-6, 21-11; Mrs. Mani Bharucha and Miss Amina Joosab. beat Miss Sita Jhaveri and Miss Venkat Rao, 21-10, 21-12, 21-11.

..There will be no play on Sunday, and the Tournament will be resumed on Monday.

FOOTBALL PROCEEDS FOR SERVICES WELFARE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (A.P.I.): Elaborate seating arrangements have been made at the Irwin Stadium for the Exhibition Football matches to be played on October 25 and 27, 1948 between Mohan Bagan and Delhi Selected XI and Services XI.

These Ehibition Matches have been arranged under the aegis of the Defence Ministry. The proceeds of the Fotball matches will be utilised in aid of the welfare of the Defence Services.

"Deferring Formation Of Linguistic Units Is No Solution"

(Continued from Page 17)

ship dictate that we accept the substantial agreement and treat detractions from it, as a domestic matter that could be adjusted with association and working together for common objectives.

PLACE OF BOMBAY

"LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST, LET ME SPEAK ABOUT BOMBAY. HERE WE COME UP AGAINST THE CAPITALIST ORGANISATION WITH A STRONG SENSE OF MONOPOLY, AND POSSESSION AND SELFISH PROFIT MOTIVE. ALL THEIR PROPAGANDA MACHINE IS OUT FULL-BLAST AND THEIR MACHINATIONS ARE BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE QUESTION. ALL THEIR POWERFUL GUNS HAVE BEEN TOUCHED OFF. AS I HAVE ALREADY DISCUSSED HERE WE ARE UP AGAINST STRONG COMMUNAL GUILDS, WITH CONFIDENCE INGRAINED IN THEM THAT MONEY ALONE MAKES MEN. UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS EXTRA ORDINARY INTOXICATION THE CAPITALISM HAS LIQUIDATED ITSELF IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES AND IS IN THE PROCESS OF LIQUIDATION AT OTHER PLACES. THIS IS NO LESS TRUE OF INDIA THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

"Their claim is to have built up industry, trade and commerce as well as our cities like Bombay singlehanded and by sheer merit of their own, and that the workers, the tax payers, the consumers of the country have had no hand or share or interest in the affair. This claim is fantastic. Even a superficial examination will suffice to blow up this Razakarian boast and will prove its futility and hollowness."

"Their industries, so-called, have had to be supported by protection, subsidies, tax concessions and even tolerance of tax evasions, and with all that they cannot even now be said to be able to stand on their own legs. The tax-payer, the consumer, the worker, have all got to pay and and render sacrifices, so that their dividends should be sustained and their profit-motive and incentive to the building up of the Industries should be kept up. With all that they have only been able to develop things, some of which are no more than what might be considered pilot plants. Many of our so-called Industrialists are merely purveyors and commission agents of the finished products of foreign manufacture rendered more costly to the consumer by intervention of these middle-men. It is still an unsettled question whether in the ultimate analysis the labour or the capital is the truely productive factor in the total real production of the country and the scales are heavily tipped in favour of labour rather than capital."

"Who therefore built up Bombay, the capital or the labour, is not so much beyond question as the capitalists proclaim.

"Take our distribution trade. We have not heard its reputation proclaimed louder than in the efficient blackmarkets and their energy and ingenuity in defeating Government's efforts at checking their anti-social behaviour.

"Such a separate province of Bombay would be explosive in its situation and especially in labour disputes and class-conflicts which would greatly affect production in which all of us have an intimate interest. We cannot have Bombay marked out as an arena for such conflicts and cannot contemplate the derivation of the cushioning effect of representation of consumers to arbitrate and allay such possible conflicts.".

The capitalists have an idea that they own Bombay and speak in terms of its belonging to them and not belonging to Maharashtra. Maharashtra has not claimed Bombay in the sense of ownership of it. All that we have claimed is that geographically it should remain to where it belongs and linguistically it should remain with the province where it has hitherto remained without any detriment to its progress and development. It is fantastic to suppose that Maharashtra would be interested in the destruction of Bombay in any sense. On the contrary, Bombay left to itself might be a far more fruitful ground for its own destruction."

"Bombay, it is claimed, is important from the defence point of view, and that defence industries, no less important in this respect, will develop freely under a separate Government of Bombay. As for active defence purpose the Central Government's powers cannot be affected whether Bombay is or not a separate province."

"From the point of view of further concentration of defence Industries in an exposed and vulnerable place like Bombay, it would be an unsound, imprudent and unscientific arrangement to permit. Idea of strategy now is to plan on the principle of dispersal of Industries and the idea of protection of essential means of production is based on the principle of defence in depth. Bombay would certainly appear to be most unsuitable on either account.

TRANSFER OF POPULATION

"Some people seem to fear that Maharashtra will resort to wholesale transfer of populations or would deliberately harm the interests of people settled for industry and trade in the province. First of all even if it had the will to do so, which I do not admit is there, no province would have the power to enforce it. To say such a thing is to show a complete lack of understanding of the future constitution. Secondly, Maharashtra has shown no ill-will towards persons from other provinces despite occasions for gross provocations and despite arrogance and insolence exhibited by these gentlemen. But if attempts are made to condemn Maharashtra without trial and by unjust and unworthy accusations, that certainly is not the manner or the method to generate good will for co-operation in future. Constitution of a separate Province of Bombay is a reflection on the people of Maharashtra that they cannot be trusted with the administration of Bombay as Bengal can be trusted with Calcutta or other provinces with their cities. Nothing but resentment and hostility could result from such predetermined idea of distrust of a people.

"Suffice it to say that a separate Province of Bombay will be a danger to itself, a danger to its neighbouring province and a danger to the production and to the interests of the labour and the consumer throughout the country, if it were to be left under the uncontrolled and exclusively capitalist dominated Government. Such a proposal cannot therefore be contemplated with equanimity."

"Before I conclude let me say that we claim a linguistic Province not in the hope of its bringing us sudden windfall or gain, but because of a conviction that it will help us best to progress scientifically towards making our utmost contrition to the progress of democracy and the Nation, in the quickest and the most efficient manner."

BRADMAN FOR FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

ADELAIDE, Oct. 16 (Reuter): Don Bradman is to be asked to stand as a Liberal-Country League candidate at the 1949 Federal Elections, wher he returns with the Australian Test Team.

A leading member of the League said today that Bradman's nomination had been discussed and many in the party would like to see him in Parliament.

Bradman has interested himself in Liberal-Country League work in the past and is said to be not unfavourable to a political career.

"Lust For Power Must Be Abandoned"

BRIMINGHAM, Oct. 16, (Reuter): Mrs. Hansa Mehta, one of the Indian delegates to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference said here last night that to establish real peace,—"the crying need of humanity"— the lust for power, the greed for more which resulted in economic exploitation of individuals and racial or religious intolerance must be abandoned.

"The British Commonwealth of Nations can set an example and be instrumental in establishing world peace", she told fellow delegates at a civic dinner given to them here.

"The League of Nations tried to solve the questioo of peace and war", she added. "It failed. With the world divided and full of hatred and suspicion, it is extremely doubtful whether the United Nations will succeed.

"There are no signs of disarmament —but on the contrary, more and more effective weapons are invented".

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

(A MEMORABLE EVENT—POPULARITY OF SOCCER—COMMON-BELIEF GOES OVERBOARD—EARLY IMPRESSIONS OF BANGALORE—THOROUGHLY DESERVED SUCCESS—ANTHONY'S GLORIOUS PART—BANGALORE'S PROUD DISTINCTION—MOHAN BAGAN UNLUCKY—WRONG TACTICS—OVER CONFIDENCE AND OPTIMISM—TRY TRY AGAIN!

The premier Soccer tournament of Western India—Rovers Cup—is now over. It turned out to be a grand success. The unprecedented rush at the Cooperage and the unbounded enthusiasm and excitement of the fans proved clearly and conclusively the tremendous popularity of the competition. Every precaution had been taken by the authorities to admit the spectators to the ground in good time and sufficient police arrangements had been made to keep them in proper order.

But the rush was so great that the enclosure was found too insufficient to accommodate all those who had come to see the great final. Hundreds had to go back disappointed as they could not gain admission. But there were many others who forced their way in—breaking open the gates,—despite the precautions!

POPULARITY OF SOCCER

A mistake by the press in announcing the time for commencement of the game was partly responsible for the inconvenience to the public. The time fixed by the WIFA for the kick-off was 5 p.m. But the Press gave it 5-15 p.m. Had they known the proper time they would have come earlier. And there would have been no need for them to gate-crash at the first blow of the whistle!

The authorities being haunted by the fear of the stand collapse last year were most reluctant to admit in a hurry too many people into the ground. Otherwise I am sure they would have taken some risk to allow more people to enter it peacefully and in an orderly fashion. Nevertheless this proves beyond a shadow of doubt that our citizens have become more football-minded than most critics of the game imagined.

COMMON BELIEF GOES OVERBOARD

It was a common belief that after the departure of the British Service teams football would lose all its attracting power. The decline of the standard of Indian football itself would contribute towards the diminishing size of the crowd. The sorry spectacles provided by Raisina from Delhi, Young Athletics from Chaibasa (Bihar) and Rajasthan from Calcutta—coupled with the boycott started by a section of the fans owing the enhancement of the gate-charges—seemed to confirm this view.

But the magic name of Mohan Bagan changed the entire depressing atmosphere. It electrified the Soccer world with hope and optimism. The future of Indian football was now completely assured.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS OF BANGALORE

Who could have thought that Bangalore Muslims would win the Championship? Their performances against Delhi Young Men and Rashid's XI in the quarter and semi-finals were far from convincing. In fact they were about to be pushed out of the competition by the mediocre local side. Their defeat at the hands of the mighty Mohan Bagan was therefore taken by all—except perhap their staunchest supporters—as a foregone conclusion.

If it was really so you may ask why people came at all to the Cooperage. They might as well have stayed at home to hear of the discomfiture of the South Indians. But the mass mentality is—such that it craves to see the favourites march through the glorious gates of vistory and applaud them all the way.

THOROUGHLY DESERVED SUCCESS

However that may be, there is no question about the superiority of the Bangalore team now. On the day's play they thoroughly deserved their success. They out classed and outplayed Mohan Bagan in every department of the game. Their teamwork was perfect and every man in the combination performed his duties exceedingly well It cannot be said that they dished out any thing like classical football. But it was perfectly methodical and businesslike and that is what paid them the highest dividend. They took full advantage of the opportunities offered to them by their opponents and that paved their way to success.

They have now the satisfaction of having achieved what their predecessors did a decade ago. In 1938 the great Mohammedan Sporting—winners of the IFA Shield—acknowledged defeat at their hands in similar fashion This is however no criterion to judge the superiority of Bangalore over Calcutta. Hasn't the former make a sorry exit from the IFA Shield year after year and hasn't that coveted trophy eluded them so far?

ANTHONY'S GLORIOUS PART

The man who covered himself with glory in the final engagement was Anthony, the speedy left-winger from Bangalore. Not only did he score the winning goal—the only one in the match,—but he also played a fine game throughout. The Calcutta defence committed the grievous blunder of giving him free scope to make repeated inroads into their territory. They should have guarded him as well as they marked Sampangi, the dangerous Bangalore leader. In that case Bangalore would have found it extremely difficult to make serious attacks on their citadel from close quarters.

Baseer at their pivot was a host in himself. He spoon-fed his attacking quintette with judicious care and foresight and at the same time assisted his colleagues in the defence lines admirably. Yesh Das was outstanding in the deep defence. His interceptions were as sagacious as his clearances were powerful.

BANGALORE'S PROUD DISTINCTION

This is the third time Bangalore Muslims have carried away our premier trophy. They claim the proud distinction of being the first Indian—and civilian—team to wrest it from the firm grip of the service teams The spell they broke in 1937 was repeated by them in the following year. No other civilian team has had the honour and privilege of winning it thrice. So Bangalore has every reason to be proud of their unique achievement.

I do not see any reason however why they should stick to their old name of Bangalore Muslims. From the earliest days of their appearance in Bombay they have been non-communal in Composition. Hindus, Anglo-Indians and Christians have played for them. Then why call it a Muslim side? In these days of non-communalism, such names jar in one's ears. The sooner they drop it the better. I remember Sir Mirza Ismail, then Dewan of Mysore, advising them in similar strain a decade ago. His advice seems to have fallen on deaf ears. But the change cannot brook any more delay.

MOHAN BAGAN UNLUCKY

While offering our hearty congratulations to Bangalore, we cannot but sympathise with Mohan Bagan. They were distinetly unlucky to lose the services of their brilliant right-winger Rashid, in the early part of the context. This put their combination completely out of gear. Still they struggled hard to hold the invaders at bay. Their shipper, Aao, was conspicuous in the pivotal pollition. In tackling his opponents and in distributing the ball to his own attackers he showed skill and judgment of a high order. But he found little response from his mates. Among the latter Manna alone worked like a Trajan to prevent an utter collapse of his side.

WRONG TACTICS

I do not think it would have been very difficult for Mohan Bagan to pull the nuts out of the fire, if they had resorted to the only sensible action open to them after they were a goal down—thanks to the nervousnes of their custodian, Banerjee. They should have promoted pull-back, Taj Mahomed, to the forward line and concentrated on attack playing one-back game for the rest of the period.

It is quite possible Bangalore might have increased their tally. But what did it matter whether they lost by one or three goals when there was a great possibility of equalising in this daring method? Mohan Bagan threw away this golden opportunity and took shelter under defensive tactics which was the chief cause of their downfall.

OVER CONFIDENCE AND OPTIMISM

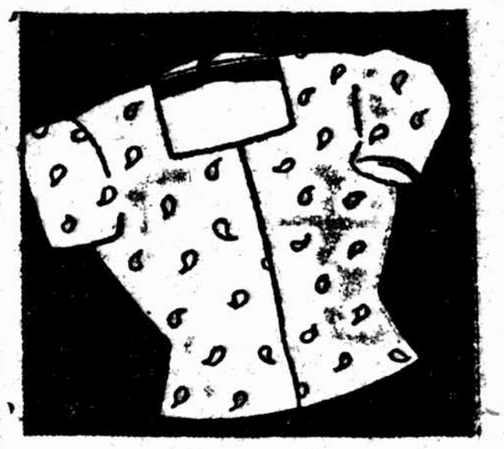
Mohan Bagan was quite confident of their success right from the commencement of the tournament. It was born of their recent conquests in the IFA. Shield. Besides they were further strengthened by the inclusion of five Olympic players. Their run-away victory against Raisina confirmed their optimism, although their performances against Allahabad and Trades were far from convincing. But by comparison they appeared to be much stronger than Bangalore who had just managed to scramble through to the final stage.

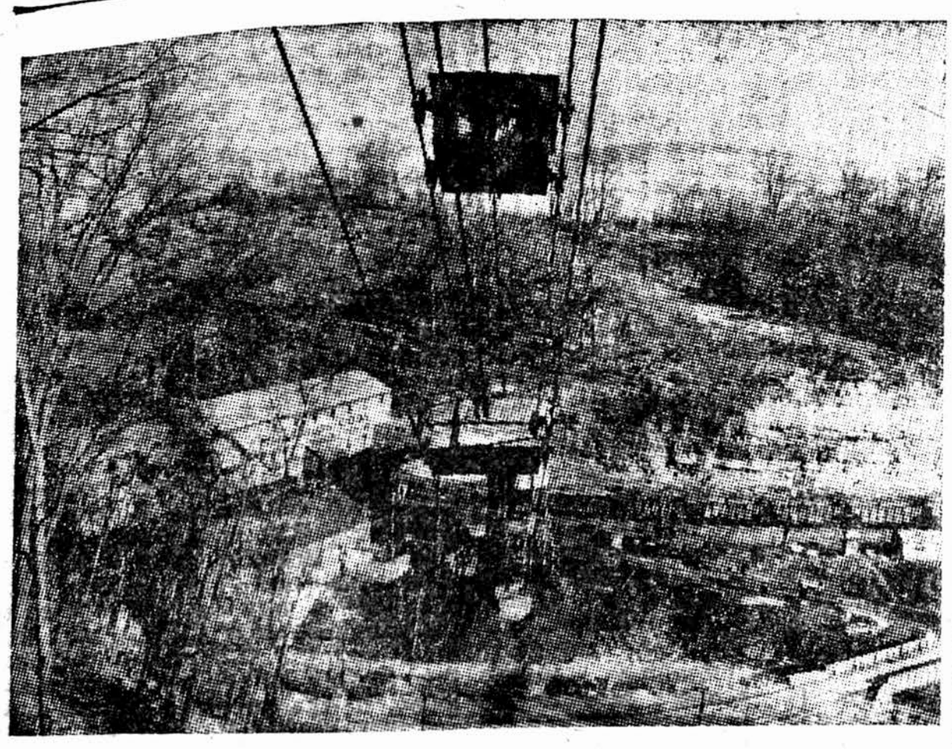
They owe their defeat in some measure to Rathnam of Trades who disabled Rashid and Guha-Thakurata in the Trades-Mohan Gagan clash in the penultimate round. Perhaps it would have been wiser for Mohur Bagan to keep out Rashid—as well as Taj Mahomed from the final team. Botted Taj was too slow for the barefooted Anthony.

TRY, TRY AGAIN!

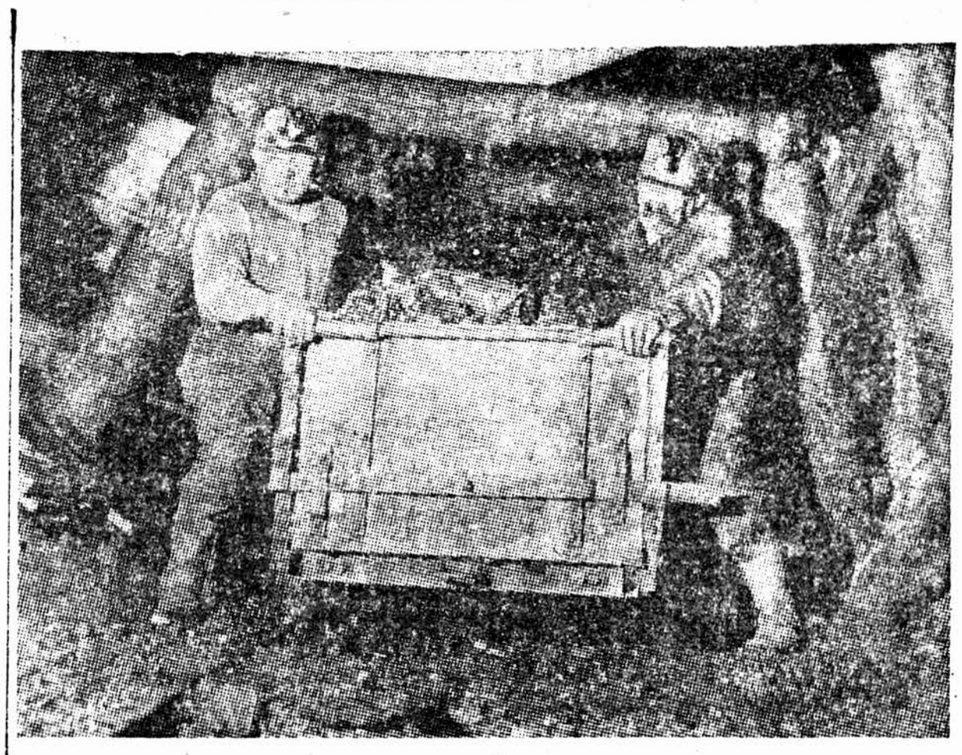
Thus Mohan Bagan quest for the Blue Riband of Western India since 1932 was frustrated again. Ill-luck appears to be dogging their foot-steps all the time. Last year they had an excellent chance of winning it. But the unfortunate stand collapse prevented the consummations of their old ambition. This year our confidence bracketed with injuries dashed their hopes to the ground. So they had to be satisfied with the Shield which they had lifted in the very first year of their appearance in Bombay. They should not however lose hope. If they persist for another year or two they are sure to crown their efforts with success. Their just claim cannot be denied too long.

Crozier Brentford's goal-keeper punches the ball clear from the head of Woodgate (No 11), Westham's outside left.





A U.S. COAL MINE, SITUATED NEAR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, AMERICA'S STEEL CENTRE, SHOWS SEVERAL OPERATIONS OF THE COAL INDUSTRY AT A GLANCE. THIS COAL WILL BE USED TO MANUFACTURE GASOLINE UNDER THE NEW PROJECT SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES.



DEEP IN A U.S. COAL MINE TWO STURDY MINERS PUSH A CAR LOADED WITH ONE-AND-A-HALF TONS OF COAL FROM THE END OF A GALLERY, FITTED UP WITH HEAVY TIMBERS. COAL WILL NOW BE USED TO MANUFACTURE GASOLINE, A PROJECT SPONSORED BY UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MIN ES.

Gasoline From Coal—Soon!

(BY JULIAN E. TOBEY)

Civilization has learned to rely heavily not only on solid coal as a fuel, but on the 200,000 products chemists have wrung from coal—aspirin, sulfa drugs, incesticides, artificial flavors, dyestuffs. nylon, fertilizer, explosives, to name a few. But the importance of coal in the past is only a hint of the role it is to have in the future

Petroleum and natural gas are bracketed with coal in the mind of the scientists because of their chemical kinship in carbon and hydroleum and gas resources-limited, whereas there is a superabundance of coal. Consider petroleum. The world's demand for it is enormous and is expanding phenomenally. In the United States, for example, the consumption rate is 5½ million barrels daily and for several years has increased more rapidly than new domestic sources have been located. Costs of exploration and drilling run higher and higher as wells are sunk deeper and deeper.

So the world is turning to synthetic fuels to bolster its supply of petroleum. First type to become commercially produced will be from natural gas. Already two projects are under way to manufacture from natural gas such needed products as high-octane gasoline, fuel oils, and by-product bulk chemicals (different alcohols, alehydes, etc.). One in Brownsville, Texas, should be operating by the summer of 1949. A much larger one is projected by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for the great Hugoton natural-gas field in western Kansas.

Not to be overlooked in the search for new fuel oils is oil shale. The United States has mountains of it, especially in Colorado and Utah. The United States Bureau of Mines has a pilot plant in Colorado for making shale oil which strictly speaking, is not a synthetic but rather a petroleum-like fluid resulting from cooking the oil-bearing slatelike rock and condensing the resultant vapors. Shale oil presents refining problems, but will produce good grades of heating oils.

But it is coal that is the hope for keping automobiles, trucks, farm tractors. Diesel engines, and airplanes running. By Bureau of Mines estimate, coal and lignite comprise 98.8 per cent of the United States mineral fuel energy reserves, excluding atomic-power elements. Petroleum constitutes .2 per cent; and natural gas, .2 per cent; and oil shale, .8 per cent. Sub-bituminous and lignite exist enormously in the Dakotas-Montana-Wyoming, region, and it is toward these that the oil companies are taking a contemplative look. Bituminous coal is widely distributed geographically. The Appalachian region is one of the world's great coal-bearing regions. Illinois, Indiana, and western Kentucky are great fields. An educated guess as to the world's known coal reserves in something like 7,500,000 "million" metric tons! The American hemisphere has more than half the world's known coal reserves. Europe has about 11 per cent, Asia over 29 per cent, and the remainder is deposited over Africa and Oceania. China also is believed to have a great coal potential.

Oil From Coal

Oil-from-coal goes back to the time of World War I with the pioneer hydrogenation process in Germany. When the greatest of all conflicts came, Hitler's mechanized machine fought on synthetic gasoline made from inferior brown coal—or lignite—with the newer Fisher-Tropsch synthesis-gas method figuring eminently in its production. Although post-war engineering has a Fisher-Tropsh basis, the modern technique is too much better than it deserves to be identified by a name of its own. "Hydrocol" is the designation of its sponsor, P.C. Keith, of Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., who has pioneered the engineering on forthcoming commercial plants for making synthetic gasoline synthetic fuel oils, and by-product bulk chemicals from natural gas and coal as raw materials. The United States Bureau of Mines is experimenting with making synthetic gasoline from coal by the different process which chemical engineers call hydrogenation.

Oil-from-coal is, however, already beginning its pioneering of a great new industry. The Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company, the world's largest, is planning the commercial manufacture from Pennsylvania bituminous of high-octane gasoline, fuel oils, high-heat-content gas and by-product chemicals. Its venture will create a new community near Pittsburgh, where there are labour supply, abundant coal, and nearby markets to make it commercially attractive. During winter-time the process will concentrate on heating gas and in warm weather, when gasoline demands are largest, the process will concentrate on synthetic gasoline. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is collaborating on the pilot plant, which should be up by latter 1948, to develop the commercial technique. Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., has completed the preparatory engineering for another coalliquefaction plant to be located in the Union of South Africa.

Coal's "new look" has many variations. A novel one is to "gasify coal" in its underground seam, without mining it. This past summer the Bureau of Mines and the Alabama Power Company experimented again with it in a 30-inch coal seam. Through controlled combustion a gaseous mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen is produced—the same basic "feed gas" of the Fischer-Tropsh process—for chemical conversion into synthetic crude oil. Underground gasification of coal may be able to exploit coal seams which are presently too thin or uneconomic to mine, as well as worked-out mine areas in which some coal remains. There have been reports of amoitious experiments in Europe.

Should underground combustion not prove feasible, all the more importance attaches to the mechanized efficiency of bituminous mining, as developed in the United States. It supports the highest wage structure of any major industry on which the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics collects earnings data, with thousands of coal miners earning dol. 400, dol. 500, and some even dol. 600 a month. Its productivity per man-day is five times the British coal miner's in underground operation. A modern bituminous mine today by really an underground mass-production factory, using railroads, elaborate conveyer-belt systems, and machines which extract and load, thus minimizing hand labour.

In 1947 the United States achived a record bituminous output of 620 million net tons, or 43 per cent of the world total, while exporting overseas an extraordinary 48 million tons of solid fuel, (including antiracite and coke), largely to war-shocked Europe. Its productive capacity is about 700 million tons a year, so when synthetic liquid fuels become commercial, the bituminous industry must take on a great new potential demand for the earthen carbonaceous energy substance. It is in point that lower ranks and grades of coal are satisfactory for the making of syntheic gasoline.

Gas Turbine

As solid fuel, coal has a "new look." In the coal business we have great hopes in the coming of the practical gas turbine power plant. it has great possibilities for railroad, stationary and marine power. The gas turbine's principles are examplified in the spetacular jet-propelled aircraft. In fact, jet propulsion developed the metal alloys which can withstand the high heat in which the gas turbine must operate to be efficient. The first gas turbine railroad locomotives (oil burners) should be ready for road testing in a few months. If the gas turbine will burn powder-fine coal, however, it will have a cheaper and abundant fuel in terms of heating energy per dollar of cost. For this reason the nearly 3-million-dollar developmental program to achieve the coal-burning gas turbine railroad locomotive has unusual interest. The program is sponsored by the Locomotive Development Committee of Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., and is supported by nine big railroads and four bituminous producers. Two experimental coal-burning gas turbine locomotives will be built in due course, after completion of the full-scale operational testing, now in progress, of the coal-hendling apparatus.

The science of coal utilization progresses in many ways. There are now types of automatic stokers, for automaticity of operation is our research aim for coal-burning equiqment. Anti-smoke devices are promoted for railroad engines and factory power plants. The conventional reciprocating steam railroad locomotive is being continually improved. Some envision the day when gas turbine power plants may be located at coal mines and, where markets are near enough, the electricity output sent over transmission lines to urban and industrial consumers. Up to now the problem of water supply has often confined the generation of electricity in great quantities to locations distant from the fuel coal sources. There is an alluring possibility in the electric heat pump, a device which employs the re-

(Continued On Page 22)

THIS INGENIOUS MACHINE IS A MECHANICAL COAL LEADER IN U.S. COAL MINE WHICH BY ITS BIG STEEL ARMS GATHERS THE COAL ON TO A CONVEYOR BELT TO BE CARRIED OFF THROUGH THE TUNNEL IN THE BACKGROUND TO STRINGS OF WAITING CARS. THIS MACHINE CAN HANDLE THOUSANDS OF TONS OF COAL PER DAY AS A SUPPLY FOR THE NEW PROJECT, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES, TO MANUFACTURE GASOLINE FROM COAL.

Let Free Plebiscite Decide

FUTURE OF BOMBAY

(By T. J. Raja, Ex-Dewan Of Kutch)

I have been following with very great interest the recent controversy regarding the inclusion of Bombay together with its Ports (both Sea and Air) and Suburbs within the proposed Province of Maharashtra. So far as I know the neighbouring area of Gujerat, which may have to be formed into a separate Linguistic Province of Gujerat, has not put forward any claim for the inclusion of Bombay in the said Province. I am therefore, concentrating on the claim sponsored by the leaders of Maharashtra for absorbing Bombay within their newly proposed Province.

It has been suggested that geographically and Linguistically the Island of Bombay must form part of Maharashtra. The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has recently supported this claim on the additional ground that Bombay draws most of its food and other supplies from the districts of Maharashtra and that Bombay has to depend for its Water and Electric supplies upon certain Works which are situated in Maharashtra

Language Of Jinnah

Before I examine these arguments let me point out at the outset that I feel much concerned over the tone and temper in which some well-known men in our public life and responsible bodies are carrying on the controversy. It seems as if they are imitating the methods and language of Mr. Jinnah when he demanded the partition of an undivided India into Hindustan and Pakistan. While there is room for honest differences of opinion regarding the formation of Linguistic Provinces let us not forget the basic fact that we are all citizens of the great Country and whether a particular bit of territory elects to go under one provincial unit or another, we are all component parts of the great Dominion or Sovereign State of India, that our first and foremost allegiance shall and must always remain towards India and that our loyalty to the local area or Province in which we might find ourselves placed ought to be subordinated to this paramount duty. To my mind therefore all honest and responsible public workers would be well-advised to drop the violence in language while supporting their respective arguments. Personally I am not opposed to the principle of compact geographical areas where one language is spoken by the largest majority of the people inhabiting the said area, to be formed into convenient Provinces. But the recent stand taken by some of the eminent citizens of Bombay at their meeting held on 26th August amounts to saying this much only *"that the present is the most inopportune moment to take up this* question! They believe that this is a matter which we can settle in a friendly and accommodating spirit when we reach more peaceful and prosperous days.

Feed People First

At the present moment our hardest struggle is on the economic front. Every son and daughter of India should therefore stand by our Government and concentrate on finding a solution of the most difficult economic problems with which we are faced. Our population is increasing every year by about 5 million souls and by the time we reach the decennial Census period in 1951, it is quite likely that India might reach or be very near the 400 million mark. It is an admitted fact that in spite of our vast agricultural resources we are not producing enough food for our teeming millions and that we have practically to go a-begging before foreign Countries and pay heavy prices in order to make up the deficits in our food requirements. Our Cotton Textile industry has had its period of boom. But we all realise that the said industry together with our handloom industry has not been able to produce the quantity of cloth which we require for our population, let alone exports to other Countries. In these circumstances it would be the wisest course for all of us to concentrate on the solution of these economic difficulties with a firm determination to solve these urgent problems before we embark upon any constitutional experiments.

The Indian National Congress has already accepted the principle of Linguistic Provinces and it is not proposed to suggest any alteration in the acceptance of this principle. The only issue at the moment is whether it is advisable to start these controversies at a time when the inflationary spiral resulting in high prices of all commodities has been threatening our very existence as a Free and Independent Nation. Neither Labour nor the Agriculturists are happy in the present circumstances. The fate of the middle class people is still worse! Except therefore the very small class of Black-Marketeers and War-Profiteers, the whole Country has been extremely hard hit by the prevailing economic confusion. It, therefore becomes the patriotic duty of every citizen of India, whether he speaks one language or another or lives in one province or another, to support the National Government in their determined endeavours to find a solution of our present economic troubles.

Role Of Bombay

In spite of these adverse circumstances, if local patriotism in all these areas is bent upon a regrouping of the Provinces on a Linguistic basis forthwith, only in that event the recent meeting of Bombay citizens have asked for the creation of a separate Province for Bombay City and its Suburbs, including the recently published 'Master Plan' for a Greater Bombay. This suggestion is very reasonable in so far as it takes cognisance of the fact that Bombay is and ought to continue to remain in the future the most cosmopolitan city of India. According to the Census Report of 1941 as many as 17 languages are spoken in the City of Bombay. The importance of Bombay lies in the fact that it has now become an Emporium and a Clearing house for nearly 40 per cent of the entire foreign Import and Export Trade of India. Our Maharashtrian friends therefore would be well-advised to face these hard facts and join in the suggestion that Bombay should not only maintain its present cosmopolitan character but should rise higher and higher in the estimation of all the Nations of the World, so that while Delhi remains the Political Capital of India, we might work and make Bombay not only the economic Capital of India but of the entire Continent of Asia.

Recent investigations seem to indicate the fact that the Marathi-speaking population of Bombay City and Suburbs is less than 40 per cent. If these calculations are correct, it would not be fair to the remaining 60 per cent of the population to be handed over to a region which will be predominantly Marathi-speaking and which will be dominated by the particular language and literature and special culture of Maharashtra. If Bombay City is organised into a separate Province, the Marathi-speaking portion of the public will still have a very effective voice in the administration of the new City State and the Government will further include all the other varied elements in the population which have contributed so largely to the growth and development of Bombay during the last 150 years. The criterion therefore that I would suggest is whether Bombay could serve India as a whole better by going into a Linguistic Province like Maharashtra or whether its usefulness will be enhanced by remaining directly under the Central Government. Our National Government are embarking upon several big Schemes of great importance and therefore in my opinion Bombay and Delhi ought to remain together in order to finance these projects and work them out for good of the Country as a whole.

It is admitted that there is bound to be an honest difference of opinion on the point of view suggested above. But we can have this matter settled by a mutually agreed plebiscite of all the citizens of Bombay based on Adult Franchise and thus avoid an unpleasant controversy at a time when we are threatened with an economic crisis. In fact, this question of the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra could be best decided in a sane and reasonable manner and in a spirit of friendly 'give and take' and not by using the language and pursuing the methods followed by some of the protagonists for the creation of a new Province of Maharashtra and the inclusion of Bombay therein.

"HAME'S BEST"

(Continued from Page 3)

fact that they had quarelled all the time during the three weeks they had spent at Mussorie. I made up to the husband shared my dinner with him and then the whole story petered out.

Somebody, I understood had told the man that there was nothing like the bracing hill air to whip up the harmones.—or whatever else it is which needs whipping up. So he went to Mussorie taking the wife with him, having sent the children elsewhere. He dreamt of a second honeymoon. He added that he had paid dearly for this selfishness.

For his fair-and-forty bride took to bed within two days of his arrival. She did not like the hills. Or, probably, the hills did not like her. He insisted that she must like hills, she ought to for everybody liked hills and he had spent a good deal of money in the trip. She did not agree.

The morning she came round from her first illness, he made her walk fifty miles. Actually it was five miles but the wife said that it was fifty. At least it seemed to be fifty to her, she said. The husband said no more. He re-returned to the billing-and-cooing.

The same kind of story emerged from other "menages." The trouble appeared to be that every "he" or "she" seemed to have forgotten her age and sought to do things which had been wiped off the slate years ago. They wanted to make whoopee when whoopee was to them what hot Moselle was to the gout victim.

Everybody seemed to have forgotten blind to the importance of such things as the bath water or the bedsheets in his mad rush for the Joy of Life. The result always was that the sunrise from Tiger Hill or the silver cascare of Hoodroo. Falls failed to make up for tepid bath-water or damp bedsheets. That is what happened to the 'season-changers" I met. And the canker grew in their bowels,—like a boil.

Take that matter of "Exercise," for instance. There are people at large who believe in "Exercise" and in absorbing large chunks of it in the hills. I have talked to a couple who will never believe in it again.

They were not man and wife, but just two men, neighbours-in-office, not in the best of health. They could not be. One weighed forty-two seers. The other tipped the scales at a hundred and fifty. They stayed at two hotels at opposite ends of Darjeeling and crossed each other in their morning constitutions.

They did not stop to talk, for they meant to have "exercise." The fat one's doctor had told him that walking melted the fat away, and the thin one's had assured him that walking gave an appetite which, duly glutted at the table, would lead to a filling-up of the hollows and the crevices. Both doctors were wrong, of course.

The two remedies worked just as depilatories and hair-growers do. That is, in the reverse. The fat man walked, and hungered, and ate. To work it of, he walked some more, and then hungered more, and ate more. He gained seven seers within twenty days of his arrival at Darjeeling. I cannot tell his weight when he left Darjeeling. He could not tell it himself.

The thin one developed chronic palpitations. So he had to cut out all gravy and rich sauce from his fare. Mostly, he ate lentil soup. He had put off six seers when he left the station.

By all means, have meat, but see if it is "Your Meat." Holidays are not large, I think "Punch" was right, everybody's meat Taken by and Not forgetting Payne.

"POLLINATION" ON A FILMSTRIP

Children take plants so much for granted that awakening an interest in them often proves a difficult task for the teacher. In these days, however, it is possible to make use of the emotional power of the film; so filmstrips play an important part in the teaching of natural history in British schools. The "Daily Mail" School-Aid Department, for instance, has a set on "Pollination", where diagrams and photographs show clearly each stage in the life history of a flower. The accompanying notes explain, in simple language, exactly what is happening. The insect-flower relationship is suitably stressed and the film (for the 10-16 age group) provides an excellent introduction to sex education.

COMING U. S. ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 5)

garb of a great progressive, and a great internationalist. It is also a feather in his cap that many of his popular and able political adversaries, active and dominant—Taft, Stassen and Vandenberg—gracefully folded up their political tents and endorsed the Dewey ticket. By this choice of Warren, the progressive Governor of California as his running mate, Dewey has definitely enhanced his chances in the Western and Middle States. He may well be the occupant of the White House in 1949.

No Chance For Wallace

And what of Henry Wallace, and his Third Party? Wallace, originally a Republican, changed his political creed and joined the Democrats. He was Vice-President under Roosevelt, but was sacrificed on the altar of political opportunism. In spite of this he remained a stalwart champion of the New Deal Principle. His recent attack on Truman's intransigent policy towards Russia cost him his cabinet seat. Wallace is striving hard to effect a rapprochment between the U.S. and Russia in order to lift from the hearts of millions the paralysing fear of pending war, to liberalize domestic policies and to inaugurate an era of economic social and racial equality and peace. His crusade will undoubtedly leave its impress upon the political thinking of the people. But his chances for the Presidency are virtually nil, and he is not so naive as to harbour any illusions on that score. The historic tradition of a two-party system is too deeply entrenched to allow an easy shift in loyalties. Even many progressive elements within the Democratic Party consider the Wallace revolt as premature, and certain to jeopardize the Democratic chances. The fact that Wallace allowed himself to be supported by the more radical, and even Communistic, elements have frightened away many otherwise sympathetic Progressives. His speeches on Russia are considered to be too lenient to Russia and harsh to America. His racial theories are anathema to the Southern Democrats who have refused him the use of public halls in many towns, and showered him with rotten eggs and over-ripe tomatoes.

He may be a prophet of tomorrow, but today his is a voice in the wilderness. As of today, the Republican Star seems to be in the ascendant over the American political horizon.

GASOLINE FROM COAL —SOON!

(Continued From Page 21)

versible refrigeration cycle to manufacture year-round indoor climate regulation for homes and offices. Like the electric refrigerator, it produces coolness during hot weather, then can reverse to make warmth during cold weather. This could become important in regions where electricity is inexpensive and the extremes are not wide between winter and summer temperatures.

Synthetic Liquid Fuel

The solid-coal problem is being solved: It is reassuring that the oil companies have devoted many millions of dollars to research on synthetic liquid fuels. The United States Bureau of Mines has been granted a second 30 million dollars to continue its significant scientific studies. The Congress of the United States is considering governmental assistance, in the interest of national security, in the form of subsidized commercial shale oil and coal-liquefaction plants. It requires a good year and a half of preparatory engineering for a synthetic oil plant, but within ten years synthetic fuels should be an important reality.

(This article appeared recently in "The Rotarian," a monthly magazine, published in the United States by Rotary International, which is devoted to articles of current interest. The writer is Chairman of the Advisory Board of Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.)

PLAY AND ANTI-SOCIAL CHILD

In London there is a clinic where child delinquents are daily urged to play and make as much of an uproar as they like under the eye of trained therapists. In their play phantasies, which are often bloodthirsty, and their strangely pathetic art impulses, the children reveal — and work out — their fears and emotional upsets. Suitable treatment brings to each child an awareness and acceptance of his limitations, after which he is able to adjust his outlook, and is no more a problem. Psychological treatment of this sort is carried on by the British Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency, of which the clinic is a part.

Talking of Books—

Need For New Life For Villages

THE FAD OF VILLAGISM (a critique of Dr. Kumarappa's Villagism) By C. VEERAYYA, M.A. LL.B., Bezwada (p. 66, Rs. 1): RURAL RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS' by C. V. H. RAO, lately Director of Information and Publicity, Government of Madras (pp. 67, Re. 1-12) with Foreword by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya (Yuva Book Depot, Madras).

The lot of the villager under modern conditions and trends is admittedly deplorable. The question is what steps should be taken to bring about the necessary amelioration? Both the books under review deal with the same problem, but form a point of view, poles asunder. Both these books saw the light of day simultaneously and each one offers an antidote to the other. Mr. Veerayya is a sworn enemy of "villagism" a word for which Dr. Kumarappa is responsible. Mr. Veerayya smarts like a horse at its very mention. According to him, villagism is a sinister move, by a subtle process, to keep down the villager, to bring back villages into the caste system, leading to primieval conditions of privilege and oppression, injury to the working classes, immobilisation of labour, stratification of society, banishment of leisure, education and opulence and making innumerable persons wallow in dirt and writhe in hunger and slaves to exploitation. According to Mr. Veerayya, strenuous muscular work is dull and cheerless, menial labour is demeaning and villagism leads to Wars. To the argument that factory work is deadening, his only answer is that the statement is "utterly misleading". The reader has to be content with this fiat. Starting with the strange proposition that one's occupation in life has little to do with one's intellectual and cultural development, Mr. Veerayya is all out for thorough industrialisation through every nook and corner in India. Thereby, equality liberty and fraternity will become realised actualities! The author admits plentiful possibilities of exploitation under large-scale production but, according to the author, mechanism of production will liberate all men from tire-some toil. What if this process will lead to unemployment? Why then says the author, the State must practise a system of doles! Such, in brief is Mr. Veerayya's critique on villagism. An answer of a kind is provided by Mr. Rao who writes a wishful book about the Firka development in Madras which is part of a plan (recently revived) for rural rehabilitation, a plan which envisages the development of cottage industries (through provision of electric power), adult education, use of the radio and other modern facilities, and operates on a comprehensive and well ordered basis, without at the same time uprooting village economy, initiative and culture. The aim of the movement is to bring into existence a community of peasant proprietors and contented tenantry in the villages, who will be the bulwark of steady progress and help to strike a balance between village economy and urban economy. It is a good scheme, the operation of which requires sympathetic understanding and aid both by Government and the public. It can and ought never to be forgotten that in India, 87 per cent of the population lives in villages, hitherto sadly neglected by a foreign government, and that it is in dire need of a leg-up.

N.H.P.

* * *

"THE KASHMIR STORY"

The Publications Division of the Government of India is to be congratulated for its latest output "The Kashmir Story". It is an illustrated brochure of 72 pages giving in a nutshell the history of Kashmir from the hoary past to the latest raiders' atrocities and Pakistan's invasion. Kashmir's strategic importance arises from the fact that it is a buffer State keeping at arm's length contending Powers. When India was partitioned and the Boundary Commission gave its award, Kashmir found its borders contiguous both with India and Pakistan. Though multi-lingual in its population, Kashmir through ages has developed a composite culture and a way of life, which has made all people feel themselves as Kashmiris, and not as Hindus or Muslims. Thus Sheikh Abdullah's leadership of Kashmir is a living challenge to Mr. Jinnah's two-nation theory and his Theocratic State. This is the ideological background for the Kashmir conflict in which Pakistan first tried pressure politics, then let loose the raiders, and is now openly participating in the invasion with army divisions. The whole political episode is brought out in this publication, fully charted and completely documented. The numerous photographic reproductions are a study in contrast of the paradise that was Kashmir and the thorough destruction wrought by the raiders. It is printed at Caxton Press, Bombay, and speaks of good workmanship both in type and illustration. This is a good compendium of the Kashmir case, and is bound to prove a handy reference to U.N.O. delegates in Paris.

* * *

N. I. ACT

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LAW RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS IN INDIA, (pp. 138) (New Book Company, Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay).

Under this modest title, Mr. J. R. Vimadalal, Advocate (O.S.) gives the benefit of his lectures before the students of the Syndenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay to a wider audience. The learned author has illustrated his remarks with apt illustrations and mercantile and notarial forms in ordinary use. The chapters follow each other in logical order. The full text of the Act (amended upto the end of 1947) with pages of the lectures noted near each section of the Act, will be found especially useful. Altogether an excellent addition to the students' library on Negotiable Instruments. Could not the price of the book be a little lower than Rs. 6?

N. H. P.

A bride had four umbrellas given to her as wedding presents, and decided she would change one of them, the gift of a Scots friend, for one suitable for her husband.

She took the umbrellas to the shop whence it came, and asked that it might be changed. The assistant said she was afraid it could not be done.

"But why ?" asked the bride. "The name of your shop is on the label.

"Yes," said the assistant, "but that's a label for recovering."

"In the Water". "In the Garden"

If you want to shine as a master of Mathematics, try this stunt:

Ask some one to write down a number consisting of three different digits, and then to reverse them. Without your seeing the numbers let him subtract the smaller from the larger and tell you the last digit of the answer. Without a moment's hesitation you tell him the result.

You know that the middle digit is always 9, and that the first and last digits added together always make 9.

Write down 3 digits	.....	654
Reverse them	.....	456
When subtracted	.....	198
Answer	.....	198

He tells you that the last figure is 8. You subtract 8 from 9, leaving 1. The middle figure is always 9.

* * *

THE COMPASS WATCH.

It is possible to tell the time out of doors if the sun is visible and if one has a compass. When the sun is due south, it is noon.

The time taken for the sun to travel East to West from one compass point to the next is an hour and a half.

* * *

RAIN SPOILS THE SHOW.

"Now, I'm coming to buy something at your shop!" Sudha cried. "Oh, Shyam! How dark it's getting. I hope it's not going to rain!"

But it was. Great drop began to fall.

He picked up the things, putting some in his pockets and tucking the rest under his arms.

"Oh, dear! What shall we do?" they cried. "The things will be spoilt before we can get them in."

Just then the garden gate clicked and cousin Govind came up the path.

"Hello, Chicks!" he cried. "What's the trouble?"

But he could almost see without asking, and hurried off with them into the house.

"My word!" he said, when everything was safely back in its place. "That was a mere escape. What would your Mother have said if her precious things had all got spoilt in the rain?"

Sudha and Shyam had not thought of that; but the next time they played shops they played it in the house, and their Mother chose the things.

* * *

THE OLD WITCH.

This is a very exciting game. As many players as possible may join in, —in fact, the more the merrier!

One player is chosen to be the old witch, and the rest of the players all join hands. Now the witch pretends to stir her big cauldron (which, as you know, is the big pot in which witches stir their potions). The rest of the players march backwards and forwards towards her, singing "crosspatch, draw the latch. Do not cook, but spin."

The witch answers: "I shall cook and stir my pot, and put one of you in it!"

She then jumps up and tries to catch one of the players who all run away from her. The one who is caught becomes the witch unless he or she has remembered to touch the witch's head before being caught. Once the witch's head has been touched, the player cannot be captured.

* * *

REASSURING, INDEED!

Hashim was playing the harmonium with very grubby fingers.

"Go and wash your hands at once!" said his Mother. "You are dirtying the keys."

"It's all right, mother", said Hashim serenely. "I'm playing on the black keys".

* * *

CHILDREN'S GANDHI JAYANTI.

Shri Shewak Bhojraj hoisted the National Flag and presided over the Children's Gandhi Jayanti celebrations at Khar. He inaugurated a new Balkan-ji-Bari Centre at the Municipal chawls, Bellasis Road, on the Gandhi Jayanti Day, started by the Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir, under the presidentship of Shrimati Jaishriben Raoji. He also presided over the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations at Kasar Wadi.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj presided over the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations of the Dahanu Road Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Mohanlal Mehta "Sopan" over the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations of the Dahanu Balkan-ji-Bari. The Chembur Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated Gandhi Jayanti under the presidentship of Shri Tirath G. Sabhani, and the Kurla Balkan-ji-Bari, under the presidentship of Shrimati Mithan Lam.

To-day all the Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers will celebrate together the Annual Children's Day—Birthady Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, at the "Suresh Kutir," Mandapeshwar Road, Borivli, where a whole day's outing and an interesting programme have been arranged.

Everyone is most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21. He will be glad to hear from you always!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada.

CHILDREN MAKING AN EFFORT TO UNDERSTAND ARTHMETIC BY THEMSELVES — YOU WILL SEE THEM IN THE ACTIVITY ROOMS AT THE BAL SHIKSHAN NAGAR, DECLARED OPEN YESTERDAY AT THE WILSON COLLEGE, CHOWPATTY.

"Pensive Mood" "Sweet Sublime"

Educating Girls—A Liability Or Investment?

BY LEELA JOG

While many a girl must be grateful to Rajaji, our Governor-General, for uttering the wise words "educating girls is a double investment" not a few parents must be questioning the wisdom of his remarks!

Rajaji's words were timed at a psychological moment when educating children has become a serious problem for parents with limited means. Caught between the scarcity of goods and ever increasing prices of essentials of life, a father of four children (with a possible dependant sister in addition to the wife) finds it wellnigh impossible to balance the income and expenditure items on his monthly budget. Being himself educated, he realises the importance of educating his kids. Every thing goes according to plans, until the eldest child reaches the high school stage and two younger ones are about to enter the middle school. The tuition fees, the cost of books and expenses on extra curricular activities amount to more than what he used to pay for his 'varsity education in the old days! So he wonders if he cannot terminate his daughter's education and make the line clear for his boys who, after all, have to make a living and support him in his old age.

Greater Liability

Of course since the war years, many girls have started earning their own bread and providing some financial aid to the over-burdened parents. However, at some time or other, the girl has to go into another family and the self-respecting father abhors the thought of being supported by a married daughter even if she continues to earn on her own. There's still another thought and a far more subtle one which works upon the harassed parents' mind—a highly educated daughter becomes a greater liability when the question of her marriage ultimately crops up. Unlike in the case of a merely literate girl, the former's field of choice becomes far too narrow, because she must at least have a boy who is educated upto ner own standard (if not more) apart from possessing all other qualities desired in a groom for the less educated girl.

And then there's no surety that such a boy would be willing to marry her! In most cases the boys have their own fears of choosing a highly educated mate. (Here I am referring to the general run of graduates and not the few really intelligent or lucky ones who land a cushy job or hope to make a successful career). They realise too well that an educated girl can never be content with living a colourless life which was her own mother's. Her expectations of life are bound to be greater, and the chaps fear that they would not be able to fulfil the fair partner's desires. This doubt lays the tiny seed of inferiority complex in the young man's mind and he turns away from the blue stocking!

Inferiority Complex

It would be a very interesting type of social research to find out the numerous ways in which this inferiority complex prevents a man from marrying a woman who might make an ideal wife for him. Take for example a boy whose height is below the average. He is found to be deadly averse to marrying a most desirable girl if her figure is such as to create an illusion of being taller than himself! How often this happens especialy when the boy is of stocky build and the girl of slender mould! A girl howsoever short can marry a six-footer—at the most, such a couple creates many comical situations but talk of a five-footer marrying a slightly taller girl and you'll be looked upon as the most preposterous person living! However, isn't it curious that we know a number of instances where the wife is the fatter of the two? Apparently, the female's superiority in the horizontal direction does not hurt the male superiority! Surely not in all such cases can the progression be said to be the after effect of matrimony on the female anatomy!

The Human Paradox

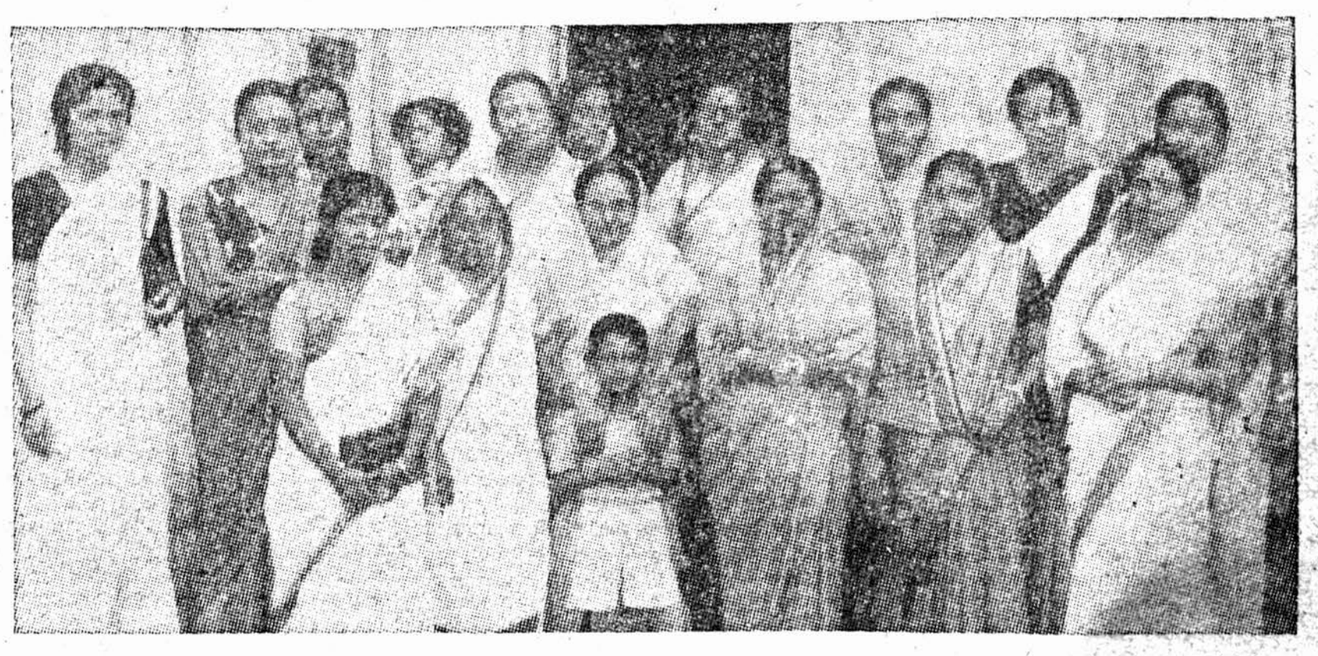
Then there's the greatest of human paradox, common to all climes, that every son of Adam even if he be the last word in plain looks should aspire for the hand of a Venus! And here we touch the core of the baffling problem which has an explanation in the social order. Excepting a few periodical lapses woman has been looked upon not merely as an inferior of man but a thing to be possessed and enjoyed by him. In the eyes of the society there's nothing wrong about such incongruous matrimonial alliance. As for the individual man. can it be his superb superiority consciousness that makes him feel that it is the only proper order of things notwithstanding the apparent impropriety?

One may also note how it is always the prince who marries the beggar maid whether in legends or historical events. Of course behind this is also the idea of the class superiority but the fountain head of all is the male superiority. Look, once again, at the way this superiority who fostered among the Hindus who allowed no intercaste marriage. And if at all it was permissible the girl had to be of the lower caste and the man of the higher caste. Never the vice versa. Fortunately things are changing now and we are getting rid of all these social injustices. But alas! of all the things education threatens to keep the bad traditions going among our society.

Educational Labels

Should we really have fixed educational ratios for men and women? Why must a woman graduate have a double gradute for a husband? There are so many instances particularly amongst the educationally backward classes in which educated girls face the difficulty of finding men who are on the same level with them intellectually as most young men in the community enter a profession or go in for business after doing the matric. From the commonsense view-point it seems absurd to give so much importance to these educational labels. However, it appears man will not change his attitude so easily because that would mean surrendering the last bastion of his power over woman. He will no longer be able to boss over his wife as was done in the best traditions of his forbears.

"It is all very well for Rajaji, the paterfamilias of 300 millions, to say that educating girls who bring up the kids and thus impart their knowledge to greater number is more paying than educating boys who spend the best part of the day at the office desk" says the poor parent whose vision is restricted to the small world of his family. That his son must have priority over the daughter is an indisputable reality for him.



SMTI. SHANTA SEN GUPTA AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WHO ARE SPONSORING REFUGEE WOMEN'S HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION AND SALE OF WORKS TO HELP WOMEN REFUGEES IN BOMBAY PROVINCE.

Woman Member Of Chamber Of Commerce

Mrs. Ella Bentley, a jute grinder who claims to have been the first woman to work a "ragging" machine, has established a more real claim to fame by being elected the first woman member of the Spen Valley Chamber of Commerce. She is a firm believer in the superiority of women workers over men—and she should know, for she went into business on her own account two years ago with members of her own family at Cross Barn Mills in Oakenshaw (Yorkshire).

Budding Of Child Mind

(BY T. N. CHAKRAVARTY, RESEARCH SCHOLAR, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY)

How the child mind moves towards perfection and from the cradle onwards acquires complexity and a wide range of variety seems to be like the magic carpet on its journey, a mystic enigma for men of all ages. At the outset, the child fails to make a distinction between the two classes of objects that make up his external world, persons and inanimate things. His attention is at first drawn to persons simply because they are the objects that most frequently move and emit sounds and also by the fact that they bring him relief from hunger and other worries. The little child learns to take interest in these moving objects. He watches them he is soothed by their presence and distressed by their absence. The mother or the nurse becomes the ministering angel, and her words seem to have a peculiar fragrance, and the mere sound of her voice may still his crying or lull him to sleep. Very early in life, the child learns to answer with a smile the smile of another child and to cry in response to the cries of others. He thus learns to interpret the expressions of others in terms of his experiences, and he begins to think that all objects that make up his external world must be equally swayed by the feelings and emotions that he nimself experiences. All things that surround him seem to be living and conscious like himself. Hence the crawling child, the moment he receives his injury in his first attempts at walking, seldom blames his tottering legs but curses with bites and tears. with kicks and slaps. the cemented floor or the slippery chair. To the child, thus, walls have ears and pillows have arms.

Imitating Elders

As the differentiation of persons and inert objects proceeds, persons continue to be the more — interesting, for they seem to be the main sources of his pleasure and pain, and he begins to imitate their behaviour. He finds that they do many things which he cannot do but would like to do: and often he tends to do as they do simply because their actions arrest his attention and so give direction to the outflow of his abundant motor energies. The child realises more fully the meaning of the emotional attitudes and motives of others by copying them in his imitative play The grand alchemy of imagination goes on all the time. The little child puts himself into some personal relation he has observed, assumes the part of parent or teacher or elder sister: makes some smaller child, a dog, a cat or a doll, stand for himself, and acts out his part. In this way the child's idea of his own self and of its capacities for action and feeling grows hand in hand with his ideas of other selves.

The child also gets his idea of his self in large part by accepting the ideas of himself that he finds expressed by those around him. The unfortunate child, who is constantly scolded and told that he is a naughty boy, is sure to make naughtiness an essential condition of his being. The boy, who finds himself constantly regarded as clever or charming, can hardly fail to regard himself in the same way and the idea of himself moulded in this way by his social environment affects his conduct accordingly. The child's self-consciousness is, then, nourished and moulded by the reflection of himself that he finds in the minds of his fellows. The prohibitions that a child encounters in his social relations largely determine his personality. The child's first experience of law is in the form of prohibition of some kind of action and by punishment he is taught to hold himself accountable and think himself as a member of a social system in which he has a defined position.

Taboos And Checks

The taboos and checks in social relations are thus the foundations of Ethics and Sociology in child's life. The blazing hearth burns his finger, the freezing ice sends a shiver of cold, the howling dogs pinch his skin, and so the little child gets his idea of things around, of objects which he should avoid. Natural education thus takes its course. But the young Homo Spaienes are seldom left to learn things in this way. A kick at the window-glass drags the frowning mother, a move towards the burning kettle bars the kitchen door, a slap at his mate's face brings a counter blow from howling dad, murmuring Robin snatches the thorny rose from his clutch and the faint glimmering of the realities of life is thus revealed. Gradually the child learns by such experiences that some of his conduct, certain modes of action seem to be congenial in the eyes of his fellow men, in the eyes of his parents, sisters, elders and playmates and he tries more and more to conform to this standard of conduct, this pattern of morality, in his behaviour towards others. The child's crude untutored ego in the twin mould of fancy and fashion is thus set on its endless march of life being led to take its shape in early stages by the scorns and frowns, the rosy smiles and kisses, the warm pats and cold lashes that he plucks and gathers from around. The magic moon shines on high and seems to reach his clasping hands but lo! the floating clouds hide her peeps and vain sweet sulmber brings its golden veil. So mockery haunts his idle thoughts and his blooming life gets its vanishing cream. Thus adjustment proceeds in the mystic web of his thought.

Contributor: "I have here an original joke which I—"

Editor: "My dear man, you don't look that old."

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Role Of Propagandists In Art—Front Of Bengal Eulogists—Unprovoked Attacks On Bombay School—Rock-Cut Temples Near Bombay—Repairs To Religious Places—Growing Scarcity Of Theatres—Ara Shows Progress

Propagandism has proclaimed the ancient Greek art as the sovereign of the world-art. It has fostered world-wide prejudice against the originality of Indian art and raised the bogey of foreign influence on the same since the ancient age. Artists, who could gather round themselves coteries of flatterers and agents, have risen to eminence irrespective of their merits and achievements. The craft of propaganda has the strength to kill true art and glorify the spurious.

Art And Propaganda

The modern methods of advertisement have been presented to India by the west; and they are being resorted to indiscriminately and not infrequently to the detriment of the interests of true art. Vocalists have apotheosised some of the executants—their gurus who have founded sects of music. Dance-mountebanks have earned the distinction as the saviours of the classical dance-art of India, and third rate painters have been placed in the rank of leading artists.

Parasites, sycophants and publicity agents have come to stay as the necessary inhabitants of the world of art. They cling round some artists and schools or sects of different arts and carry on systematic campaigns of advertisement for their patrons and pets through all the available agencies such as the press, platform and radio. They know how to play upon the credulity of the people and to make the latter accept, as true, whatever they speak or write on art.

Eulogists Of Bengal

The Bengal school of painting has behind it, a large retinue of eulogists who, now and again, announce that their school is an All-India organisation and its satellites and camp-followers among artists are representative of the entire country. The "Prashastis" composed by them generally harp on one string that Abanindra Nath Tagore is the father of the revival, Havell was the guide, friend and philosopher of the new Bengal movement and that India owes the whole of her contemporary art to Bengal. Such eulogies are prompted by the constant awareness, on the part of their authors, of the fact that Bombay as an art province has refused to accept the hegemony of the Bengal school. The modest among such authors feel themselves satisfied by casting aspersions on the Bombay school by the ingenious methods of drawing contrasts and comparisons.

The pugnacious eulogists of Bengal have resorted to the usual tactics of attracting the attention of the public by howling at the quiet opponent. Their writings and speeches invariably contain passages vilifying the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and seem to have been designed with the purpose of carrying on propaganda, against it. Such eulogists have still continued to aim at lowering this institution in particular and the artists of this province in general in the estimation if the public.

Independence has created the necessity of making a collective and concerted effort for the promotion of art. It has generated a wonderful spirit of unity among the artists of various provinces and states—the spirit from which has emerged a representative organisation like the All-India Association of Fine Arts. At such a juncture every attempt at raking up the old controversies should be deprecated, but some of the eulogists of Bengal do not seem to have given up their chronic habit of slandering the Bombay School.

Fresh Attacks On Bombay

One of the latest eulogies of the Bengal school has appeared in their stereotyped form in a local English weekly of September 19. The author has made, therein, a few fallacious statements regarding the Sir J. J. School of Art in order to glorify his favourite school. He observes that the principals of this institution, in spite of the wonderful work done by Griffiths on Ajanta continued to cling to the old Royal Academy art traditions and that even the one among them to whom should be conceded the credit of having introduced Indian art in the institution had hardly any appreciation of the solemn harmony and the deep spiritual appeal of Hindu art. And then he comes to the point which he wants the unwary to gulp that the new art movement took its main substance from the Hindu-Buddhist art notwithstanding Abanindra Nath's love for Moghul painting.

The indictment of the Bombay school was, somehow or other, carried further in another article on a different subject and from a different pen which followed in the same weekly of October 3. This article brings to light an amusing discovery that the school has been dishing out a particular type of training which is pseudo-Ajantan on one side and third rate South Kensington or Slade on the other. The consequences of such a training are then indicated in a sweeping statement that it was not possible for the painters of Maharashtra to acquire the technical strength of western artists and that they also failed to catch the real spirit of Ajanta.

To impartial readers it should be clearly evident from such articles that Indian art has been assigned a place of prominence in the curriculum of the Sir J. J. School of Art and that the Ajanta tradition is its basis. The training in Indian art is, however, condemned as pseudo-Ajantan, because it is imparted in the School of Art of Bombay and not of Lucknow, Calcutta or Madras. Th e training in western in the Bombay school is also discovered to be third rate South Kensington or Slade; and yet some of the Babu artistes of Bengal and their eulogists condescend to take notice, from time to time, of an institution which from their point of view is insignificant.

Gross Misrepresentation

The Bombay school has long been an obsession to some of the protagonists, propagandists and camp-followers of the revivalistic school of Bengal, because it imparts training in Indian art, but has refused to accept the "grand style" and vagaries of Bengal and has, moreover, continued to make progress in the direction which it has rightly selected the periodical eulogies of the Bengal school are more or less, manifestations of a strong feeling of intolerance, on the part of their authors, of the progressive trends and achievements of Bombay as an independent centre of training in Indian art. So they in any way stimulate the progress of art in the country?

The pugnacious spokesmen of the Bengal school, who have kept a vigilant eye on the Sir J. J. School of Art, are not expected to be ignorant of the latter's achievements in the modern times, but they have adopted an ingenious method of suppressing the highly encouraging present conditions of the institution by invariably referring to its past—to the age of Dhurandhar and Lalkaka whose names are repeated cited by them as standards. The deliberate attempts made by them at gross misrepresentation of the oldest and a progressive art school in the country must be resented.

Unprovoked and unwarrated attacks on the Sir J. J. School of Art from the spokesmen of the Bengal school are not unusual. They are generally periodical outbursts of the anti-Bombay school feeling or manifestations of an attitude of forcible—feebleness. However it will be interesting to know whether the appearance of the two articles referred to above at the present moment and in a journal published in Bombay was prompted by any other motive.

Other Caves

The Kanheri National Park near Borivli, which will be known as the "Krishnagiri Uparana", was inaugurated by the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher on October 1. The site of the park will acquire greater importance by the "Gandhi Smriti Mandir" whose foundation-stone was simultaneously laid by the Premier. The park will bring the famous Kanheri caves within attractive environments and will incidentally keep them in a better state of preservation. The amenities, which will be provided in it, will enable people of moderate means to escape from the drudgery of city life and will also attract visitors to the caves in a larger number.

The long neglected Kanheri caves have at last received the attention of the Government of Bombay and have been made a focal point of the first National Park in the Province. There are, between Bombay and Borivli, other ancient monuments—the rock-cut temples of Mandapeshwar, Jogeshwari and Marol; and they are in a bad state of preservation. The Government of Bombay ought to take steps to bring them under its care and should provide better environments around them. Such monuments should be made atractive to visitors and presentable to foreign tourists.

"Comraderie in old age".
— By J. M. Ahivasi of the Sir J. J. School of Arts.

Repairs Or Restoration?

The Government of Bombay has decided that the shrines, temples, mosques and other religious places, which were damaged in the days of communal disturbances which followed the partition of the country, should be repaired; and the officials within whose jurisdiction such places are situated will take steps to carry out repairs. This is a welcome decision, but the problem should not be treated merely as the one of offering compensation in the shape of repairs.

Shrines, temples and mosques, which happen to be of historical or artistic importance, should be treated in a special category, and in their case a line of demarcation should be drawn between reme repairs and restoration. Repairs to such structures should be carried out in consultation with archaeologists, experts and hereditary architects and sculptors. They should not be left to the judgment of district officials. Haphazard "jeernoddhar" by private agencies in the past has resulted in a great loss in the artistic worth of several religious places. Repairs under the auspices of the Government ought to restore, to the important structures, the latter's original features, whatever be the

National Theatres

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, attended the premiere of "The Birth of Our Nation" at the Capital Theatre on October 3, and made a reference in his speech to the question of a National Theatre. He is reported to have said that the scheme of a National Theatre of India was delayed because of other priorities and that not one but an entire network of National Theatres was being seriously contemplated.

To build up a National Theatre in its comprehensive sense is necessarily a slow process, and the pace of the same cannot be accelerated. If taken in the sense of a structure only, the theatre would become partly national if it is not a private enterprise but is built and managed by the Municipality or the Government which is national in character. Perhaps Mr. Patil means by the term "national" theatres which are free from the obligations of private ownership, and such theatres are urgently required all over the country for the revival of drama. Bombay has handed over, without protest, all its old theatres except two to the film-industry, and it has not yet received the Municipal Theatre for which the Corporation has already made some provision.

Ara's One-Man Show

Mr. K. H. Ara, whose one-man show of paintings was held a few days ago at the salon of the Bombay Art Society, is a talented and hard-working artist. Although he has not received systematic training in art, he has, with patience, perseverance and diligence advanced to the present stage of his career as an artist. Mr. Ara had presented, in his one-man show, fresh and interesting material in a little less than a hundred paintings in oil and water-colour. Over fifty were actually on the screens.

The fresh paintings gave a clear indication that Mr. Ara continues to make progress on the lines selected by him. Colour and composition are among the strong points about his work, and improvement was noticed in both. Some landscapes and flower-pieces were noteworthy among the exhibits.

A man who had been stopping at a fashionable hotel was paying his bill. He looked up at the cashier and asked what it was she had around her neck.

"A ribbon, of course," she said. "Why?"

"Well," he replied, "everything else is so high around here that I thought perhaps it was your garter."

OUR DELHI LETTER *(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)*

Have Sugar Plutocrats Played Fair?

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14.

The Indian Central Sugacane Committee held its tenth annual session in Delhi during the week. Its composition is worth analysis. Out if its total strength of fifty-one members the Government, Central and Provincial have twenty seats, the Sugar mill interests have ten seats, sugarcane growers have nine seats, gur and khandsari interests forur seats, sugar trade has three seats and consumers bave also three seats. In other words, there are only three members of the Committee who are interested in keeping down the sugar prices to some reasonable level. The Government of India have set up a number of tripartite labour committees on which the Government, capital and labour are equally represented. The Sugar industry, similarly has four major interests; the Government, the cane growers, the manufacturers and the consumers, all of whom should have equal representation on the Committee.

The Committee decided to send a two man delegation, led by Sir T. S. Venkatraman to foreign countries, to collect necessary data relating to the designs and layouts of the proposed institute of sugar technology and research at Lucknow. The official announcement did not disclose the name of the second person, selected by the Committee by majority of votes. I learn he is one Mr. S. C. Roy. The following extracts from the report of the Bhadruk ad hoc Advisory Committee, which met at Lucknow on August 26, 1948 should give some idea of Mr. Roy's credentials.

1) "The President of the Committee in opening proceedings complimented and thanked the Chairman and members of the site Selection Committee and specially Mr. S. C. Roy for having discovered and selected the ideal site for the Institute."
2) "It was recommended that Mr. Roy should go further into the details furnished by him relating to electricity and submit at a later date concrete proposals for further consideration."
3) "It was recommended that Mr. Roy might study the question of sewage disposal abroad and work out details on his return for the consideration of the Sub-Committee."
3) "That the question of the erection of a suga: factory of a suitable size and of placing orders for necessary machinery for the purpose be left to Mr. Roy for the present."
4) "That the proposal of shifting the sugar rescarch and testing station Billari to Lucknow might be defered until Mr. Roy's return from foreign countries."
5) "Mr. Roy suggested that experts of the Committee, who were to shoulder the responsibility of erecting this great institute might be sent abroad to collect all the detailed information."
(6) "Sir T.S. Venkaaraman thought Hawaii had the best sugarcane experimental station in the world at the present moment and that Java and Louisiana had become back-dated. He proposed that Mr. Roy might be sent by air to Hawaii Trimilad, Louisiana, Oxford and certain other stations to contact the world renowed sugar and sugar cane experts, who had all responded very well to his own letter. Sir T. S. Venkataraman stressed that the Committee had the land, the money and Mr. Roy had done his best."
7) "Mr. Roy expressed his thanks but felt that the Director of Sugarcane Research, who would be ultimately appointed should also be sent with him."
8) "The Sub-Committee unanimously recommended to send Mr. Roy abroad at a very early date. It also recommended that the whole question should be left to Mr. Roy for studying it abroad"

An All-Rounder!

This would show that Mr. Roy is an alrounder. He is a planner, an electrician, a sewage disposal expert, a sugar research scholar, and factory erector. Whatever he does not know is not worth knowing. The Committee, however, did not disclose the role he would play at the Institute after his study tour abroad, if some one else were to be appointed its Director The Committee, likewise, did not disclose the grounds on which the Federal Public Service Commission had rejected him. One question is whether his deputation abroad were intended to get over the verdict of the Public Service Commission. It might be argued that the Committee had already spent a large amount of money on Mr. Roy's junket abroad and it would be really economical to appoint Mr. Roy to the post. The language used by a sugar industrialist Sir Shankerlal and the President of the Committee, Sir Dattersingh, is significant. Sir Shankerlal pointed out that the appointment of the Director might take a long time and that the Committee could not wait any further and should send out Mr. Roy immediately. The President agreed with this view and remarked that the Committee knew how much pains Mr. Roy had already taken. He was fully convinced that Mr. Roy was quite competent to deal with both sugar technological and agricultural details. The home-like atmosphere of the Committee might be disturbed by the Dominion Parliament, which might rake up this question. The two knights will not be there to stand up for the Sub-Committee's "unanimous decisions."

Cane And Sugar Prices

On the subject of cane and sugar prices to be recommended to the Central Government for fixation during the ensuing season, the Committee accepted by a majority the following conclusions:—

1) There was no case for any reduction in sugarcane prices for the next crushing season, as conditions had not changed since last year.

2) On the basis of Rs. 2/- per maund as price of sugarcane, there was reasonable scope for a reduction in the ex-factory price of sugar at Rs. 35/7/-and

3) There should be a permanent Fact-Finding Sub-Committee for going into the question of sugarcane and sugar.

As regards the fiscal protection to the sugar industry the Committee recommended a consinuance of the exis ing measure of protection for a year. A Sub-Committee was appointed to examine the necessity or otherwise of protection to the industry as a long-term measure.

Inaugurating the session of the Committee, the Food and Agricultural Minister made the following announcements:—

"India is at present artificially surplus in sugar. At the current prices, the consumption of the Indian Union cannot be more than ten lakh tons of sugar, whereas our estimate of availabilities are two to two and half lakh tons carry-over from the current year and eleven to eleven and a half lakh tons production in the next year. The best way of meeting the situation would be to increase our internal consumption. This can ve achived only by reducing the sugar prive. It is urgently necessary to reduce to cane price to a reasonable level in the coming season and fix the price of sugar after allowing reasonable margin to the Industry for manufacturing expenses and profit. The Government of India is now conferring with the Governments of U.P. and Bihar and will soon be discussing with the Sugar Syndicate in regard to these proposals for reducing the sugar price by stages so that the markets are not unduly disturbed and the Industry does not suffer. Government do not intend to reintroduce rationing of sugar. The price of sugar will be regulated, as this year, on the basis of an understanding with the Indian Sugar Syndicate which act as the marketing organisation for the U.P. and Bihar factories.

It is also Government's intention to constitute immediately a duly representative Sugar Advisory Council on the lines of a similar body which existed when sugar was statutorily controlled. The Council will consist of representatives of the Industry, growers and consumers."

Why Not Consult Tariff Board?

Several issues relating to prices of sugar cane and sugar and the continuation of protection to the industry arise. The Government of India after the abolition of the Commodities Prices Board, has sought the advise of Tariff Board in regard to the fixation of fair prices of commodities. Why should the Ministry of Agriculture not use the agency of Tariff Board is therefore not understandable. As for the Central Sugarcane Committee. Mr. Lalchand Hirachand, it appears, expressed grave doubts as to whether last year's recommendations were based on accurate figures of costing. His own opinion was that a cane price of Rs. two per maund was high. He understood that the cost of producing cane in the United Provinces was lower than that in Bombay and if the cost of production of sugarcane in Bombay was just below a rupee a maund, he claimed that the cost of production in the United Provinces, at any rate could not be higher. The Committee, brushed aside Mr. Hirachand's contention and recommended that "as the conditions had not changed since last year, there was no case for reduction in sugarcane prices." The issue, however, is whether the conditions had remained static for a year. Even the Government of India has felt the impact of inflation and has announced its determination to bring down prices. One view here is that Provincial bye-elections dominated last year's fixation of prices. Looking from this angle, the conditions have changed since last year. In any case, the Government should refer the whole question to the Tariff Board in order to obtain an impartial and non-partisan advise before it reaches its own decisions, it is asserted here.

The question of sugar prices is still more difficult to understand. The man in the street knows to his cost that by an arrangement with the Sugar Syndicate, the Government overnight raised the price of sugar from nine annas to one rupee a seer.

It may be recalled that Bihar sugar manufacturers were willing to fix Rs. 28 a maund even last year. The statement of Mr. Ujamshi in this connection should be read with interest. He said: "India could immediately export sugar to the tune of two lakh tons to the Gulf Ports, Turkey etc. at Rs. twenty six per maund." He added that though sugar from other countries at lower prices was available, these markets were anxious to have Indian sugar, on account of dollar difficulties.

India has also sold sugar to Pakistan at five rupees a maund lower to Indian prices.

It would, thus appear, that the Indian consumer, who has paid heavily for building up the industry is charged today higher prices than the foreigners.

This is not all. At an inter-departmental meeting held here in July 1948 it was discussed whether a Central Marketing Organisation should be set up of which all the sugar factories should be members and whose functions should be to regulate production fix prices and arrange for the sale of sugar, build up stocks in good seasons for maintaining adequate supplies and reasonable level of prices for those of low production and vice-versa, and to withold surplus stocks when there is over production thereby preventing the prices from falling to uneconomic levels. The matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

It will thus appear that the Government of India does not consider the Sugar Syndicate to be adequately monopolistic to maintain prices at uneconomic levels, so far as the consumer was concerned.

A Malpractice

Let me quote Mr. Ujamshi again. He pointed out that since de-control a malpractice was growing amongst some producers of marking sugar bags with much higher I.S.S. markings than the quality of sugar actually contained in them Indian Sugarcane Committee, however, took no notice of these irrelevancies.

The Government, it is claimed here, is committed to bring down prices of all commodities, including that of sugar. It is also committed to maintain the highest quality of protected manufactures. Lastly, it is committed to take all such steps as would prevent the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals. The issue of protection, therefore, should be examined in much larger context, namely, whether the industry has played fair to the consumer both in regard of prices and quality of sugar whether it has led monopolist control of production and distribution and whether it has led to the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals.

There is yet another aspect of the question. Protection is primarily granted to an industry to make the country self-sufficient in the products of that industry. It, therefore, follows that protection should be withdrawn as soon as a protected industry is able to export its wares. The sugar industry is exporting its products. The Agriculture Minister, morever, as quoted above, has claimed that India is producing sufficient sugar to meet its own home demand. Lastly, due to dollar scarcity, to import of sugar is totally banned, as the result of which the sugar industry gets the largest measure of protection. The dollar scarcity is expected to last for several years. Even from the revenue point, due to the ban on imports, protective duty on sugar has become ineffective. One view here is that the Government should allow the present protection to lapse on March 31, 1949, and direct the industry to make out its case before the Tariff Board after normal economic conditions are restored. This view, however, is a wishful thinking and New Delhi would not be surprised if the sugar protection Duty Act is extended by another year.

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BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from page 3)

has a plan for a comparative study of Hindustani and Karnataki schools.

* * *

Pandit Omkarnath's is the voice militant, and he goes as the 'thunderer in the Indian music world. To-day's golden jubilee celebration by his friends and admirers under the presidentship of Dr. M. R. Jayakar marks the high water-mark of public appreciation of his career. This is not the time to analyse his musical budget and strike out the debits and credits. As an able executant, Panditji has made a name, but that alone does not entitle him to 'pension and peerage'.

* * *

The golden jubilee should be the starting point for a real and lasting contribution to the music wealth of a Free India. In the midst of multifarious preoccupations, the Central Government has formulated a plan for developing Universities for the Hindustani and Karnataki schools of music. The Bombay Government has launched a revolutionary scheme for compulsory education in music to all school-going children. The stock argument is there, that you cannot make a person, a singer, by an Act of Parliament. But, nevertheless, the fact remains that scholastic education in music will bring forth a new generation of better singers, of appreciators and connoisseurs in time to come. In this new scheme of things, Panditji and other well-known musicians have a vital part to play. When Free India is on her triumphant march to translate her new-won freedom in terms of richer music, brighter arts and finer culture to the common man, musicians have their own worthy role to play. The future will evaluate the greatness of a musician in the context of his public service, in terms of his contribution to the art, and not according to his "box-office takings."

BELGIUM WANTS THE TREASURE BACK

Cry For Custody Of Fabulous "Treasure Of Golden Fleece" Now Reposing In Vienna

By SERGE NABOKOFF

NEARLY 3,000 years ago the Argonauts, those legendary sea-heroes of ancient Greece, sailed in search of the Golden Fleece.

Today the members of the municipal council of the medieval city of Bruges, the members of Belgium's Royal Commission for Monuments and the members of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, in addition to a score of less influential bodies, are engaged in spirited appeals to their government and in sporadic press campaigns for the grant of the "Treasure of the Golden Fleece" to Belgium.

This is not the first time that these artistic and cultural riches that have been assembled throughout the centuries under the sign of the mythological lamb's golden fleece, the badge of the medieval knightly order of the same name, have been claimed by Belgium who considers the treasures her rightful heirloom, basing her claim on historical and geographical rights.

After World War I the Belgium government demanded that the Golden Fleece treasures should be returned to her from Austria as reparations for the harm done to her by Austria and Hungary as Germany's allies. The treasures then, as now, were reposing in scattered museum in Vienna.

Now, after World War II, while not fostering the same grudges against the Austrian republic, many Belgians feel that these lavish cultural souvenirs of western European history would be safer on Belgian soil than they are at present in Vienna, an uncertain cross-roads between west and east.

This feeling became even more evident last year when, in the framework of the Brussels film festival, a section of the treasures—masterpieces by world-famed painters, tapestries woven by medieval craftsmen, finely cut jewels and imposing regalia—were brought from Vienna under a strong guard and placed on public view in the Belgian capital's Palais des Beaux Arts, centres of Belgian artistic and cultural life.

Ranged around the walls, this part of the long disputed treasures of the "Order of the Golden Fleece", founded in 1430 by Philip the Good, presented a beauty and a scene of richness rarely seen in the world today.

Examples of the religious clothing worn at the special high masses of the order were two robes with alternate interwoven facing silk and gold threads, the facing of each robe studded with pearls set in a circular design.

Perfect examples of the drapes, which had been hung from the walls of the church on the occasion of these religious festivities, were two huge finely woven tapestries each bearing in contrasting colours, life-size figures of the saints.

Necklaces Worth A Fortune

THREE cape-like garments, also woven from interlacing gold and silk threads and each faced with a design set in massive pearls, had been hung in the church to represent the garments of Christ, the Virgin Mary and St. Jean. Each of the capes bears a solid golden buckle and strap which can be used to fasten the garment across the chest.

Small, hand-beaten golden medallions, worn by the Knights of the Order when attending the religious festivities, figured prominently in the collection. Each medallion is in itself a work of art, with figures representing the saints brought out in heavy relief against a semi-raised finely figured background.

Most beautiful piece was the solid gold, gem-studded crucifix, dating back to the earlier part of the 15th century, upon which the knights swore allegiance. Made by one of Belgium's finest craftsmen of the age, the crucifix bears at the head the perfectly worked coat-of-arms of Philip the Good.

The necklaces, worn by the heralds of the order, representing a fortune in themselves. Each is made up of 26 enamelled gold links from which hangs a heavy golden clasp worked into the shape of a lamb. There were three examples of the golden chains worn by the Knights of the Order. Each link was worked into the shape of a crown. A huge solid silver sword sheath was a perfect example of those carried by the knights. The base of the sheath bore a finely worked figure of a unicorn, while at the head the figure of the order was worked to serve as a hand I.

A small golden brooch, embossed with a scene depicting two lovers is of Dutch origin and is claimed to have belonged to the Emperor Ferdinand 1.

One of the rings shown is reputed to have been given to Marie of Burgandy on the occasion of her engagement to Maximilian 1. This ring, in heavy gold, is surmounted by a capital "M" worked in fine diamonds.

The "Most Noble Order of the Golden Fleece" was founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgandy, on the occasion of his marriage with Princess Isabella, Infante of Portugal, in Bruges on Jan. 10, 1430.

Later, during the romantic 17th century, there were many who contended that the sash worn by the numbers of the order, which consisted of 24 golden links, was a token of Philip's 24 love affairs and a lasting memorial to his bachelor heyday. According to this version, the clasp of the sash, featuring the fleece of a lamb of gold, was a tribute to the blonde beauty of Maria van Crombrughe, a Flemish maiden of Ghent, of too modest an origin to become the wife of one of the most ambitious sovereigns of the Middle Ages.

Legend has it that Philip regularly wore an old hair net of Maria's and countered the banters of some close friends by saying: "Soon ye will mock not this Golden Fleece."

Historians refute this legend, however, and contend that is almost certain that this powerful knightly order was one of the tools of the Burgundian duke's "empire-building" policy. It was, they say, a part secular part religious institution, conceived and created with this policy in mind.

Knights' Privileges

UNDEFERRED by the fact that the English Order of the Garter was not founded until eight years later, Belgian historians maintain that Philip the Good founded his Most Noble Order of the Golden Fleece as a means of evading the insistent solicitations of France's then English regent the Duke of Bedford who wanted so much to see Philip become a member of the Order of the Garter. ing a medieval prefiguration of "Benelux," and annexing provinces outside the core of his domain, territories which are now on the Dutch and Luxembourg side of the Belgian frontiers.

He was therefore anxious to preserve the maximum independence with his English ally, Edward III, founder of the Order of the Garter. Hence the same historians assert that the creation of Philip's order took the character of an "anti-Garter move."

The trustees of the Order of the Golden Fleece ruled that the order's 31 members automatically became members of the grand council, a senior executive body created by Philip to govern his state.

According to Article VI of the order's statutes, the chief of state, who was also the order's grand master, undertook not to wage war nor to commence "any high and weighty labour" without consulting his "knightly brethren."

Many decrees which were published in the Low Countries by Philip and his successors bear the formula "by advice of the Knights of the Order." These knights enjoyed many privileges, including exemption from many taxes.

Apart from its annual assembly on Saint Martin's Day, every three years a solemn three-day convention was held in one of the chief cities of the Low Countries, during which impressive ceremonies took place in one of the imposing Gothic cathedrals, and tapestries woven with golden thread were draped around the church walls.

On these occasions the order took out its huge array of pieceless crucifixes studded with gems, chiselled 50-branched candlesticks in massive silver and gold and silver reliquaries—"the riches of Christendom."

During the banquet which was held as a part of the convention, meals were served on gold and silver tableware and the food was eaten with the finest gold cutlery.

The convention was accompanied by a series of tournaments and tiltings at which the knights "appeared and glittered like so many St. Georges," according to chronicles of the events.

Each of the sashes worn by the knights, which were also the property of the order, had its own special particularity. Some were studded with diamonds, others with rubies or sapphires and the chronicle describes one as "composed of 150 solitaires with a ruby diamond as its central piece".

With the marriage of Mary, only daughter of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, to Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, the grand mastership of the order passed from the House of Hapsburg in 1477, but the treasure remained in Brussels, where it stayed even when the Low Countries passed under Spanish rule in 1504. On the extinction, in 1700, of the Spanish Hapsburgs—who had filled the order's grandmastership even after the loss of the Low Countries to Austria—Charles VI, Emperor of Austria, claimed the grand mastership and instituted the order in Vienna in 1713.

From that time there existed actually two independent Orders of the Golden Fleece—one in Austria, under the Hapsburgs, and the other in Spain continued by the bourbon dynasty.

Through all those vicissitudes the custody of the treasure was assured by the Hapsburgs, first in Brussels (where it was maintained for more than 300 years) and later in Austria. In 1794, when the French revolutionary armies invaded Belgium, the treasure was hastily loaded on 90 carts, and sent to safety to Ratisbonne. Later it was shifted to Vienna.

After World War I the peace treaty between the Allies and the Austrian republic allowed Belgium to file her claim to the restitution of the treasures of the Golden Fleece. The Allied reparations commission set up a special committee composed of three legal experts, one English, one French and one American, to make a careful study of the case.

This special committee ruled against the Belgian claim, arguing that the order's grand mastership and consequently the right to the custody of the treasures did not belong to the territory—that of the former Low Countries—but to the person of the monarch, successor through blood ties to the Dukes of Burgundy, who in this case is the head of the Austrian House of Hapsburg.

The composition of the treasure as it exists today is hard to assess, owing to its dispersal throughout various Viennese museums and palaces. In the celebrated Palace of Schoenbrunn there are more than 500 tapestries, including several 15th century outstanding pieces.

Great Paintings

AMONG the oil paintings contained in the treasure are masterpieces by Cranach, Durer, Rubens, Van Dyck, Holbein, Correggio, Rembrandt, Tintoretto, Velasquez, Titian and many other masters.

The collection also includes regalia, the knight's gem-studded sashes, elaborate crucifixes—including one in gold, studded with rubies, diamonds and pearls, upon which the knights took the oath of allegiance—the famous "Sword of the Unicorn," which belonged to Charles the Bold, a huge finely worked crystal and gold cup which also belonged to Charles, the valuable altar pieces used at the order's religious gatherings, the armoury of the order's knights priceless brocades and robes worn by the knights, the officiating priests and the heralds and a huge array of gemmed and enamelled badges.

The modern value of the treasure is estimated to be between 25,000,000 dollars and 65,000,000 dollars.

The Belgians today are critical of the findings of the special committee which ruled out their claim to the treasure in 1921. They also stress that "the Austrian republic did not claim for herself the ownership of the treasure at the time," but merely opposed the Belgian right to introduce the claim.

Today, in view of the peace treaty with Austria still to be negotiated, the old dream of returning the roving Eldorado to its cradle in Burges has been revived.

But there are many who think that if Belgium claims guardianship of the treasure, as distinct from complete ownership, her chances of being granted the treasure would be brighter. Thus, these wiser claimants add, Belgium would guard the treasure of the Golden Fleece as Europe's cultural custodian

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WHERE CHILDREN OWN STREETS

There are side-streets in London which no vehicles can use unless they belong to people who live in those streets. Notices affixed to the lamp-posts declare that these are "play-streets," where the children are the real owners and play without interruption or fear of being run over. The children are proud of their fascinating playgrounds, and grown-ups find them a useful supplement to the parks and playgrounds that Britain needs.

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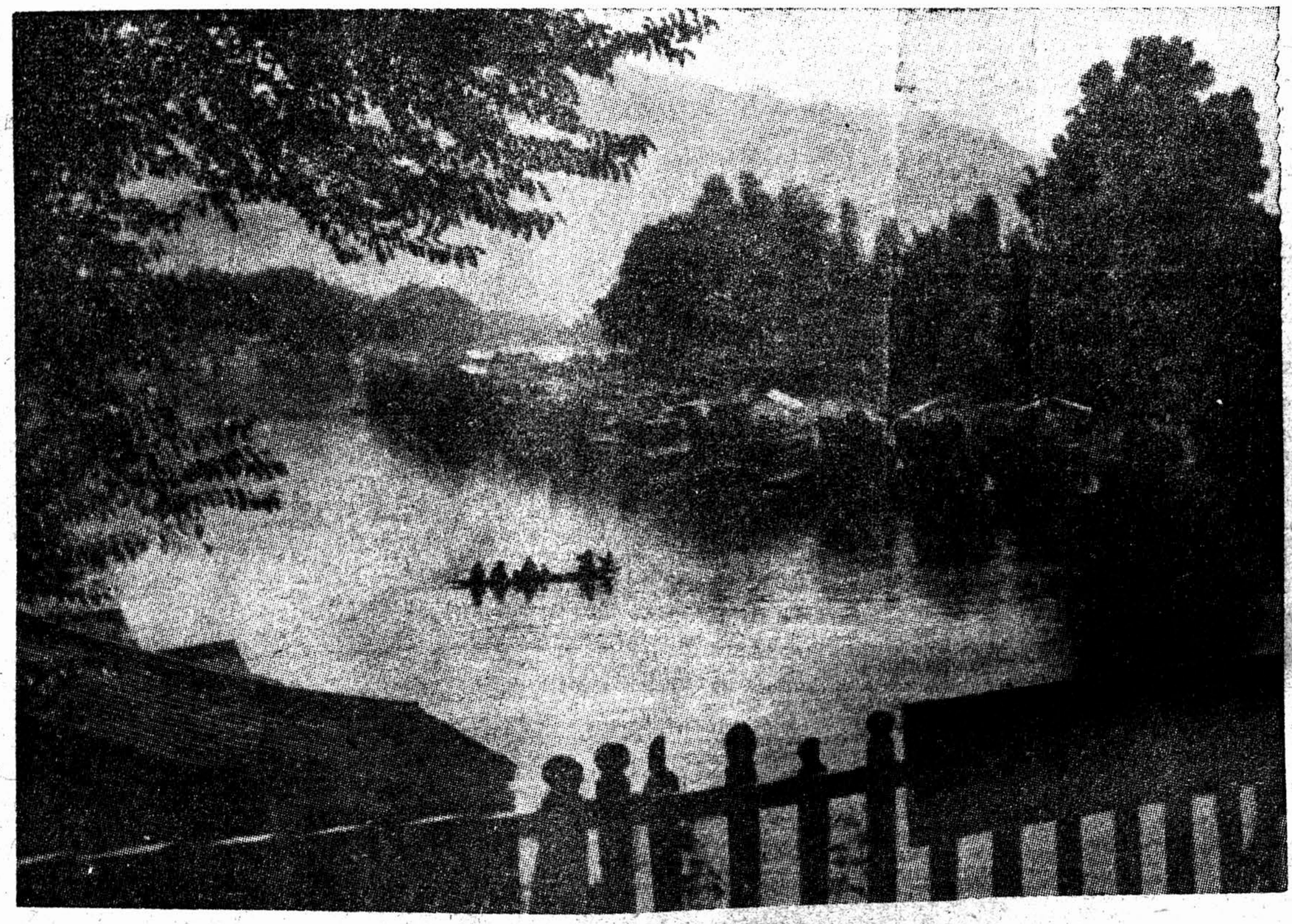
SCENIC BEAUTY IN KASHMIR



JHELUM IN THE HEART OF SRINAGAR.

The broad plain through which the Jhelum flows is the world famed valley of Kashmir. The actual plain through which the Jhelum meanders into and out of Lake Wular is 80 miles long and 20 miles broad from Islamabad to Baramula

★ ★

A CORNER OF DAL LAKE, KASHMIR.

The Dal Lake in Summer is ablaze with tall pink lotuses. Round the shores are the Nishat, Shalimar and Nasim Cardens laid out by the Moghul Emperors.

—Courtesy "The Kashmir Story"

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